

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. II.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1823.

No 73.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—337—

Politics of Europe.

The friends whose favours we have already mentioned laid us under still more weighty obligations yesterday, by supplying us with regular files of *THE TIMES* and *LONDON COURIER*, for the latter part of September and the early part of the succeeding month; in addition to four numbers of the *LIVERPOOL MERCURY* for the same period of time, with other Journals of less note. We would have endeavoured, in the course of the day, to give, as well as the short time would allow, a summary of the contents these Papers; but fortunately the *MADRAS COURIER*, which came to hand just as we were entering upon our labours, contained an excellent *precis* of the intelligence brought by the *MARQUESS OF HASTINGS*, extending to a much later date than the Papers conveyed to this Presidency by the *PERSEVERANCE*; and we therefore thought it our duty immediately to lay before our readers this fresh stock of news, furnished "ready cut and dry" to our hands; and to reserve the interesting and valuable contents of the London Papers in our possession, for another day. We have, however, taken from them a few articles: particularly an account of a Debate at the Quarterly meeting at the India House. The well-merited compliments paid by Mr. Jackson to our late Governor-General, will be read by all but time-servers, with cordial approbation. In a subsequent page will also be found a copy of a Letter just received by a Gentleman in Calcutta from his Correspondent in Liverpool, containing some valuable commercial intelligence, which we are obligingly permitted to lay before our readers.

Madras Courier, March 11, 1823.—The arrival of the Ship *HASTINGS* has put us in possession of our files of different English Journals from the 20th of September to the 22d of the following month, both inclusive.

The *EXTRA COURIER* of Saturday informed our readers of a few important heads of news, and we now proceed to give a considerable portion of the budget thus received. There are not many events related of very striking political import, but all intelligence from our native land must at all times be interesting.

As the subject of greatest importance to an Indian Community, we proceed first to notice a few particulars relative to the appointment of a new Governor General. Since we issued the *EXTRA*, we have carefully looked over the latest London Papers of different interests and connections, to ascertain on what data the reported appointment rests, from which we collect that although little doubt existed of Lord Amherst being successful in his application for this high Office, no actual appointment had taken place up to the period when the *HASTINGS* sailed. Great interest appears to have been made for Mr. Manners Sutton, and it was even doubted in certain high quarters at the latest date of our advices whether he would not be the new Vice-Regent of India. This arrangement would let in Mr. Wynn as Speaker in the House of Commons, a situation he has long been most ambitious of obtaining, in which case the Canning interest had already named Mr. Huskinson as President of the Board of Control. The office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is however more likely to be filled by this Gentleman, as Mr. Vansittart will certainly resign before the meeting of Parliament.

In our Supplement we have given many of the interesting details on this perplexing subject in the order of their dates,

which will enable the reader to judge of the wheel within a wheel which the resignation of Mr. Canning has put in motion. The present Ministry is composed of so many parties that it is impossible to divide the good things amongst them without giving offence to some. But the contest appears to have been chiefly between the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Maryborough, Lord Amherst, and the Speaker. The former, it is said, was strongly supported by the King, but objected to by the Directors. The second had named Mr. Canning with all the powerful interest of the Portland family for his support, and there can be no doubt this appointment would have taken place, as it is acceptable in Leadenhall Street, but for the jealousy which it excited in another branch of the present mixed Administration. Then it was, that Mr. Manners Sutton was put forward, and we have seen a letter dated London, the 22 of October, which says,—"it is yet undecided whether Lord Amherst or the Speaker will go out to India."—A Ministerial Paper, however, of the same date, states the appointment of the former to have been settled, and the following from the *MORNING CHRONICLE* of the 22d does not certainly in our mind give rise to the doubt so cautiously expressed by our Contemporary.

"Lord Amherst, the newly-elected Governor General of India, of whose appointment we were the first to apprise the public, was to have been introduced to the Chairman and Court of Directors last Wednesday, and to have taken the oaths. It is possible that this omission may have been occasioned by the absence of Mr. Wynn from town, whose province it is, as a matter of form, to ratify the appointment; by giving to it the sanction of his Majesty's Government, but if the usual ceremonies be not gone through on the next Court day, we shall begin to suspect a hitch in a high quarter. We have heard a whisper on this subject."

The *JUPITER* frigate which was to have brought out Mr. Canning was quite ready for Sea, and it was supposed would be detained for the Governor General elect until December. At all events Lord Amherst, we are assured, may be expected to reach India in April or at the latest in May.

In regard to Lord Melville, a London Paper says, "we understand from good authority, that notwithstanding all that has so confidently been said of Lord Melville, he has never been thought of at the India House as Governor General of India."

Sir Robert Wilson ordered to quit Paris.—We also read that the gallant Sir Robert Wilson had been ordered to quit Paris at twenty-four hours notice, which was peremptorily enforced, although his Lady was in so bad a state of health as to render the journey imminently dangerous. These arbitrary measures are but bad symptoms of the internal state of France, but we shall speak more of this anon.

Ireland.—Ireland continues in a state of great distress, but the insubordination in the disturbed districts has somewhat diminished. We observe the renewal of advertisements in the London Papers calling upon the humane for further contributions for the relief of their starving countrymen. The munificent aid afforded by Indian philanthropy will arrive just in time to replenish the exhausted Funds of the Committee, and we most fervently and gratefully congratulate the charitable of the three

Presidencies of India upon the result of their pious perseverance in affording aid to their Countrymen in the West. We regret to observe, however, that owing to a premature feeling of the distress being at an end, the Subscriptions, which had been raised for the same benevolent purpose in a Sister Island, not a thousand miles from Cochin, have been returned. We hope to be forgiven for this remark, but we shall be satisfied to bear blame for it, if it produces a second refunding.

Repeal of the Union and the Restoration of the Irish Parliament.—The Irish Papers inform us, that a Meeting was held in Dublin, on the 10th of October, at which an address was voted to Lucius Concanannon, Esq. exhorting him to persevere in his intended motion next Session of Parliament, for the repeal of the Union and the restoration of the Irish Parliament.

Mr. Farquhar.—Mr. Farquhar (of Bazzetti's House) "the wealthy East Indian" as he is termed in England, recently purchased Fonthill Abbey together with all its appendages for between three and four hundred thousand Pounds! He also bought a House the same week in Portland Place for which he paid down nine thousand Pounds.

Among the deaths, we observe those of Sir Evan Nepean, late Governor of Bombay, Sir William Herschell the famous Astronomer, and the celebrated Mrs. Garrick. The latter was in the 100th year of her age, and her death so sudden and unexpected, that she was preparing to go to see the re opening of Drury Lane Theatre when the fatal Messenger arrived. Her faculties were perfect to the moment of her death, and she is altogether one of the most remarkable instances of longevity on record.

Mermaid caught in Manila Bay.—The real Mermaid caught in Manila Bay, a description of which long ago appeared in our COURIER, is exhibiting in London at 1s. a head.

Drury Lane Theatre.—Drury Lane Theatre opened with splendid promise on the 15th of October, and such was the rage to see the new interior, that the great rival Theatre was quite deserted all the next week. The whole of the interior of the Building has been taken down and replaced at a cost of £20,000, in the short space of 58 days. The whole circle composing the audience part of it has taken an advance of five feet, which has contracted the width ten feet—the roof has been lowered three feet. The improvement effected by these judicious arrangements, both as to seeing and hearing, is said to be beyond belief. The Royal Box is now placed in the lower circle. But the greatest improvement of all, is the introduction of armed Chairs throughout the Boxes, and railed backs to the seats in the Pit.

Literary Notices.—Amongst the Literary Notices we observe the announcement of "PERIL OF THE PEAK," by the author of "WAVERLY," for publication early in November.

The long expected periodical work projected by Lord Byron, Mr. Leigh Hunt, and the late Mr. Shelly, entitled "THE LIBERAL," issued from the Press on the 8th of October. It is composed of Verse and Prose, and its title sufficiently indicates the spirit in which the work is written. We shall take an early occasion of giving a copious account of this publication, which has excited so much interest in the Literary world. At present we have only leisure to say that the Poetry is chiefly in the style of "BEppo," and that the first Poem is called the VISION OF JUDGEMENT, in which the personages who chiefly figure on the stage, are Mr. Southey, St. Peter, Michael, and Satan—It is a curious production, but we fear it will be generally considered as greatly below what we had a right to expect from the former reputation of the Noble Bard. The poor Poet Laureate comes in for a dreadful share of abuse and ridicule. The Prose is much better, but we cannot spare room to say more of it at present.

Hertford College.—Serious riots had taken place at Hertford College, which will become the subject of legal investigation—Poor Professor Christian has been fairly hooted out.

Dreadful Gales.—The Coasts of England were visited by dreadful gales on the 9th and 10th of October, which occasioned the shipwreck of many Vessels, and the loss of a number of lives.

The King.—The King was in considerable danger on his return from Scotland, the Royal Yacht having grounded in the night.

His Majesty's Ships GANGES, from Bombay, and TOPAZE from Trincomalie, arrived at Portsmouth with large freights of Treasure on the 10th of October—the H. C. Ships FLORENTIA and MADRAS, with a similar freight, reached the Downs about the same time; and the HINDOOSTAN arrived on the 20th of that month.

Foreign Politics.—The notice of events in our own country has already occupied so much space that we have little room or time left to enter upon the subject of Foreign Politics. But after the assurances of the LONDON COURIER, already partially refuted by us, that "the Greek cause was at an end," we cannot allow the least delay to occur in announcing that the accounts given in last Tuesday's COURIER of the great successes of the Greeks are confirmed to their fullest extent. The patriots, though for a time distressed by the overwhelming numbers of their enemies, were ultimately victorious in every quarter, and this grand expedition of the Turks to crush the rebellion by one great and decisive effort, was entirely and conclusively defeated. The results are that the whole of the Morea is cleared of the enemy; as also is Middle Greece; and the miserable remains of Chourschid Pasha's Army is compelled to act on the defensive in Thessaly, whither the Greeks are pressing them hard. The reader will we trust in future know what faith to put in the assurances of the London scribe on the subject of Greek emancipation! For ourselves we felt the greatest confidence that the heroes will ultimately work out their deliverance, and render themselves worthy to be ranked with the proudest Grecian of ancient days.

The following extracts will give the reader an idea of the dreadful system of warfare carried on by the barbarian Turks.

Greece and Turkey.—Extract of a letter from Cyprus, dated Aug. 15:—"Our island is the theatre of devastation. The Barbarians are burning and slaughtering in all directions. Sixty villages are completely destroyed. In the village called Morfo, the Turks took a considerable number of women and little children, shut them up in a house to which they set fire, and in which all these unfortunate beings were consumed. Such is the melancholy situation of an island which has taken no part in the movement of the other Greeks."

An article from Corfu, dated Sept. 12, states, that after the great Turkish fleet had been dispatched to Patras, a second expedition, composed of 40 transports, 3 frigates, and one line-of-battle ship, with 8000 troops on board, was fitted out at Constantinople for the purpose of ravaging the Archipelago, while the Greek squadron should be gone round the Morea after the Turkish fleet of Patras. The Admiralty at Hydra informed of this scheme, caused their squadron of reserve to lurk about Negropont, so that it fell upon this second Ottoman expedition in the rocky and dangerous channel called Bocca-Silota, between Negropont and Andros. The Turks were panic struck. In a short engagement, a Turkish frigate of the first class and several transports were shipwrecked. Others were sunk or captured, and the remainder pursued, with immense loss, into the waters of Tenodos. Of the whole squadron, only 11 or 12 vessels, two frigates, and the ship of the line, re-entered the Dardanelles. More than two thirds of the troops perished by the sword or the waves.

An account from Souli, dated the 13th Aug. states, that the Turks suddenly appeared at the foot of the Souli mountains with 15,000 men. The situation of the Greeks was very precarious, and it was resolved to destroy their wives and children to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and afterwards to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The Greek women however had influence sufficient to prevent this, and it was resolved that the women (who insisted upon it) should arm: 800 were selected. The men amounted to 3000. They attacked the enemy, the women vying with the men in acts of personal valour, and drove them from Souli. The result of the action was 1350 prisoners

and four pieces of cannon. The loss of the Greeks was 167 men and 17 women.

Constantinople, Sept. 10.—Disagreeable news has arrived from the Morea. The Greeks have destroyed there more than 20,000 Turks in particular battles and in ambuscades. The Turks possess nothing there but Corinth, destitute of every thing necessary for defence. The Porte begins to feel in a sensible manner the inconveniences of the Greek insurrection; there are no more Greeks to plunder, which has induced the Treasurer of the Empire to take a desperate measure. A Firman has appeared, which orders every thing to be made of gold or silver to be deposited in the Treasury for an indemnity, which is arbitrarily fixed. Thus the Mussulmen must renounce every species of luxury, and wear most simple dresses.

Since this was written Corinth has surrendered to the Patriots.

News from Spain.—The news from Spain are equally gratifying and the triumph of the Constitution may now be considered as complete. The Spanish Papers contain grand accounts of the fête which was given in Madrid in celebration of the installation of the Cortes in 1820. This splendid festival took place on the 30th of September last in presence of 40,000 citizens. General Pepe the Patriot of Naples, was received with marks of enthusiasm. In the Provinces the insurgents have been put down in every direction. The extraordinary Cortes met on the 1st of October. On the 7th the Session was opened in due form when the King attended in person, accompanied by the Queen and two Princesses; and delivered the following Constitutional Speech:—

"SEÑORES,—Circumstances truly important have induced me to draw around me the representatives of the nation, who possess so many claims to its confidence. My own is revived on beholding them thus assembled in this sanctuary of the laws, where they are about to apply an immediate remedy to the urgent necessities of the country.—The enemies of the constitution employing every means which can be suggested by a passion as barbarous as infatuated, have succeeded in enticing into the career of crime a considerable number of Spaniards. The misfortunes which the disorders have produced in Catalonia, Arragon, and other frontier provinces, weigh heavy on my heart and on yours. It is for you to apply an efficacious remedy to such lamentable disasters. The country demands the assistance of numerous and vigorous arms to restrain at once the audacity of her rebel sons; and the brave and loyal soldiers who are serving her in the field of honour call for vigorous and effectual measures to ensure the happy success of the enterprises in which they are employed.—Nations mutually entertain a respect for each other in proportion to their power, and to the energy they are capable of displaying under peculiar circumstances. Spain from her situation, the advantages of her coasts, her productions, and the virtues of her inhabitants, merits a distinguished place in the political fabric of Europe. Every thing conspires to secure to her that imposing and vigorous attitude, which must obtain for her from other countries, the consideration to which she is justly entitled. Every thing combines to point out the necessity of forming new relations with those states, which know how to estimate our true riches and resources.—I need not call to your attention the glories and the merits of the Spanish Army, the model of disinterestedness and patriotism. The heroic sacrifices it has made for national independence, are well known; all Europe is acquainted with the services it has rendered, in the cause of liberty and the country. Those citizen warriors call for the establishment of military ordinances and regulations, in harmony with the fundamental code, and the improvements of the art of war. The ordinary Cortes were occupied during their late meeting with this interesting subject, and its continuation is one of the objects, to which your attention must in the present session be directed.—As we are already in possession of a criminal code, and as the promulgation of so necessary a work relieves those, who have to administer justice from the immense fatigue of look-

ing for it, in the innumerable volumes by which it was formerly obscured, it becomes absolutely necessary, that the code of legal procedure, modelled in the same spirit, should complete the removal of the obstacles, which are still opposed to its prompt dispensation.—These, Señores, are the important subjects to the consideration of which you are called. Others of no less weight will be offered to your deliberation, during the course of this extraordinary session. But though these objects are all of an arduous and difficult nature, none are superior to your decision, your penetration, and your patriotism. The extension of the bonds of union among all the friends of liberty, will shed an additional lustre on those eminent qualities, which to Spain and myself are the surest pledges of your prudence. All good men will rejoice to behold you once more occupied in providing for their happiness, and the evil-disposed will find in the National Congress, a barrier impenetrable to their criminal projects."

The President replied on behalf of the Cortes in a grave and manly Address, in which he spoke of their determination to make the public voice of Spain respected at home and abroad. The only notice taken of the King was, that "the Cortes rejoiced to receive the testimony of his Majesty's confidence," and that "the sentiments just expressed by his Majesty were indicative of virtue and firmness."

Accounts from France.—The accounts from France are very varied and interesting, but at present we have only room to give the following report of the execution of General Berton and others, which sufficiently proves that the spirit of the Revolution still exists.

Execution of General Berton, &c.—Further Particulars.—*Poitiers, Oct. 5.*—At half past 9 o'clock this morning, Caffee who was lying in bed with a coverlid over him, having the air of listening to his confessor, opened the crural vein in the left groin with a bistoury which he had preserved among his clothes, or had obtained. His death was instantaneous, he had merely time to say to the Ecclesiastic, 'Give me your blessing, and embrace me.' At a few minutes before noon, Berton went to the scaffold. As soon as the suicide of Caffee was known, Berton was tied. He was dressed in a blue great coat, his head covered with a helmet. The Priests approached him, but he said to them, "leave me alone." He was pale but firm. He cried at first with a stifled voice—'Vive la France!' 'Vive la Liberté.' But a few instants afterwards he turned his head, and with a strong voice cried—'Encore une fois vive la France!' 'Vive la Liberté.' There were only a few spectators. Sange and Jaglin were executed this day at Thouars. Jaglin, who never leaves of weaving, confessed. Sange constantly refused the aid of religion. Jaglin, in mounting the scaffold, cried, 'Vive la Roi!' Sange cried, 'Vive la Liberté!' 'Vive la République!'

Congress.—Nothing has transpired on the discussion of the Congress, but the next accounts must give us some information on the subject. The Duke of Wellington is said to be in a very delicate state of health.

Naples.—The NEAPOLITAN GAZETTE contains an account of the manner in which Ferdinand III. has punished or pardoned his loving subjects for having established or supported a constitution, which he himself swore to maintain, and at the head of which his son remained till the Austrian standard appeared in sight of Naples. Thirty persons who had been concerned in the revolution of 1820 having been condemned to death, and thirteen to 25 years imprisonment. The GAZETTE, however, is loud in its praises of the royal clemency for having pardoned 28 out of the 30 condemned, and for having commuted this punishment into imprisonment and hard labour for 30 years! Two were ordered to be executed, Silvati and Morrilli, and were accordingly executed on the 11th of Sept. the latter having refused the aids of religion, was buried in unconsecrated ground.

Turkey.—Vienna papers have arrived to the 23d of Sept, bringing advices from Constantinople to the 7th. The preceding day Lord Strangford set out for Vienna. He had a conference

on the 27th of August with the Reis Effendi, on those questions which are still in discussion between Turkey and Russia, and which are likely to be submitted to the consideration of the congress at Verona.

The Army of the Faith.—In the *OBSERVATEUR ESPAGNOL* (a paper published at Madrid) of the 24th of Sept. we find the following, said to be the secret instructions given by Eguia to General Quesada, on his taking the command of the *Army of the Faith*. According to this journal they were found among the papers of Quesada, when surprised and defeated at Bolea:—

Art. 1. The principal object of the army placed under your command is to separate Navarre from its obedience to the Cortes; you will first overrun with your troops those communes likely by their wealth to influence the rest, and reduce them to subjection to the King according to the ancient system.

2. All individuals whom you find entertaining opinions contrary to those which become a good Spaniard and a friend to his country, you will cause to be conducted under an escort to the Junta.

3. You will endeavour, by every possible means, to augment the army under your command, whether by the young men of the province or of the soldiers who may desert.

4. Deserters shall be incorporated in the different corps and companies, in order to prevent their re-union and the evils that would result should they prove not to have deserted with good faith.

5. You will not intrust to any deserting sergeant or corporal the command of a detachment or post of trust, and you will be careful that this duty is only undertaken by troops whose fidelity is undoubted.

6. You will not give quarter to any prisoner taken on the field of battle, even though the enemy should treat theirs with the greatest forbearance possible.

7. If any chief or officer, whose conduct has not been notoriously inimical to the King and his country, shall offer to enlist under the banners of the Royal Army of the Faith, you will refer them to the Junta, who will act in regard to them after my instructions.

Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, (says the *OBSERVATEUR ESPAGNOL*, "relate to the conduct and military tactics prescribed to this new *Don Quixote*."

14. You will appoint 50 horsemen, and as many infantry, from among your most trustworthy followers to form a guard to the Junta, who will give you, on applying to them, all the succour of which you may stand in need; but you will pay obedience to me alone in relation to all those operations which I may confide to your zeal and activity.

15. You will never lose sight of the necessity being always firm, but at the same time affable and politic, in commanding, in order that you may obtain by mild demeanour that which can never be the result of force alone.

16. You will adopt all the rules of discipline established by the Royal ordinances, endeavouring to render them compatible with the ignorance of the new recruits, and with the classes of guerillas and partisans whom you will never receive on the footing of regular troops.

17. If, conformably to any instructions, the Junta shall demand succour from you, you will comply with their request.

18. You will render to me a detailed account of your operations.

19. As soon as circumstances permit, you will establish communications with the Generals commanding in the adjoining provinces.

20. By means of your guerillas you will circulate in the kingdom of Arragon and in the Biscayan provinces, the greatest number of proclamations possible.

21. You will report to me every 15 days the state of the force under your command.

22. You will make known to the chiefs of partisans, that the only condition on which they can preserve their commands is that of keeping up their numbers by recruiting.

23. The funds placed at your disposal by the Junta will be administered by a commissary, and you will forward regularly to me the accounts with which he may furnish you.

24. As soon as you shall have assumed the command of the army, you will address a proclamation to the troops, in which you will make them feel the justice of the cause we defend, and exhort them to discipline and valour.

Bayonne, June 7, 1822.

(Signed) EGUIA.

Congress at Vienna.—The Paris Papers of Sunday have arrived. The *GAZETTE DE FRANCE* contains a letter from Vienna, dated the 27th September, which states that the Congress at Vienna will be opened on the 18th instant, and that it will close on the 25th November. This is being a little too accurate. It may have been determined when the conferences shall commence; but if it be distinctly known when they shall terminate, it would be no violent inference to suppose, that the Congress itself is a mere formality, every thing intended to be done being previously determined. The remainder of this letter has the same fault, of pretending to know too much. "The situation of Spain," says the writer, "seems particularly to fix the attention of the Sovereigns. A perfect accord seems in this respect to reign among the Sovereigns, but it is only at Verona, that the measures which are to restore peace and tranquillity in that country are to be adopted." We shall let events speak for themselves.

The late Marquis of Londonderry, in his circular despatch to our Ministers at Foreign Courts, dated July 19, 1821, laid down the following principles as regulating the conduct of the British Government upon the question of interference. "No Government can be more prepared than the British Government is, to uphold the right of any State, or States, to interfere, where their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State. But, as they regard the assumption of such right, as only to be justified by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements, without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular State or States, or be made, prospectively, the basis of an alliance.

We have thought it worth while at this particular moment, to recal to the recollection of our readers, these memorable words and shall only observe that they enforce a wise, and salutary, doctrine.—*Courier Oct. 9.*

Congress at Verona.—The *QUOTIDIENNE* asserts, on the authority of a private letter of the 27th of Sept. from Vienna, that the Congress was to open its sittings at Verona on the 18th of Oct. and to close them on the 25th of November, and that the Emperor Alexander would be back in his capital on the 25th of December. It adds, that Mr. Gordon, the British Resident at Vienna, had been sent to meet the Duke of Wellington at Munich, and to request his Grace to change the direction of his course, and to repair at once to Verona, as the Allied Sovereigns would depart for that city on the 1st of October. Lord Strangford had reached the Austrian capital from Constantinople on the morning of the 27th of Oct. and had brought strong assurances that the affairs of the east (Turkey and Greece) were on the eve of being settled. After communicating these particulars the writer says:—"The situation of Spain seems particularly to attract the attention of the Sovereigns. An unanimous accord exists on that point between all the Cabinets; but it is at Verona only that the measures which will restore order and tranquillity in that country are to be adopted.

Spain.—The advices from Madrid are to the 24th of September. The Government had received numberless reports from all quarters, announcing advantages gained over the insurgents, particularly in Lower Arragon, near Reuss, and near St. Sebastian.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—341—

Late English Papers.

Miscellaneous.—His Majesty left Carlton-house, for the Royal Cottage at Windsor, where he purposes making a short stay. —We understand that the charges for one of the steam-boats which accompanied his Majesty to Scotland, amount to £4,300. —A Mr. Farquhar, say the London papers, has, by private contract, purchased the Fonthill property as it stands, for £450,000. —A Portsmouth paper says—"As a proof of the estimation in which the New Marriage Act is held in this place, there has not been one mechanic, tradesman, or independent person, married there, since its passing. The only persons that have consented to undergo its fiery ordeal are three sailors, two soldiers, and two marines." —On Monday the 17th of Oct. Benjamin Sadler, Esq. was elected Mayor of Leeds. —Robert Bell, Esq. has been chosen Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the ensuing year. —At a Common Hall, held on Monday (Sept. 30) Mr. Hume, M. P. for Aberdeen, was presented by the Mayor and Corporation with the freedom of Nottingham. —It was at one time supposed, that the poem of *Amptill Park* was written by Mr. Luttrell and Lord Nugent in conjunction. "How do people manage it, Rogers," said a well-known witty divine, "when they write a poem together; does one person give one line and another the second, like two men at a sawpit?" —At the celebrated institution for the deaf and dumb, at Paris, one of the *élèves* was asked the meaning of the word "gratitude," he immediately took his pen and wrote "The memory of the heart." —Townshend completed his task of walking 1,000 miles in eighteen days (one half backwards) at Manchester, on Wednesday week. —At the entrance of Isabel of Bavaria wife of Charles VI., into Paris, a Bavarian, fastened a rope from the top of the tower of Notre Dame, to one of the houses within the Change Bridge; he descended, dancing upon the rope, with a lighted flambeau in each hand; he passed between the blue taffety curtains, ornamented with large golden fleurs-de-lis, which covered the bridge; he fixed a crown upon Isabel's head, and re-ascended upon his rope into the air. The *CHRONICLE* adds, as this was done in the night, he was seen in all parts of Paris and its environs. —It is a singular circumstance, that a person in the Gallowgate, Glasgow, of the name of Scotland, lately had two servants, whose names were England and Ireland. —A hand-bill was last week posted in Leeds, announcing the publication of recent acts of Parliament, the prominent lines in which ran thus:

MARRIAGE ACT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Will of the late Sir Samuel Auchmuty.—The will of the late Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G. C. B. was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 3d of October by the oaths of Richard Tylden, Esq., Thomas Gage Montresor, Esq., and Sir John Maxwell Tylden, (a nephew), three of the executors, power being reserved for the same purpose to Sir Henry Tucker Montresor, William Howe Mulcaster, Esq., and William Tylden, Esq. (the nephews also), the other executors. It is dated the 18th of May, 1822. The personal effects are sworn under 60,000l. Amongst the bequests are a poisoned dagger that belonged to the Sultan of Djoesentra, in Java, which the testator has left to his nephew, Major Tylden, together with his medal for the taking of that island; the silver cup presented to him by the Committee at Lloyd's, on the taking of Monte Video, to his nephew General Montresor, with all the portraits at Syndale House, Kent; the plate presented to him by the inhabitants of Madras, on the capture of Java, to his nephew, Capt. Mulcaster; and to his nephew, Samuel Auchmuty, all the rest of his plate. To some of these and other relatives are given pecuniary legacies, of two thousand pounds or under; and to his faithful servant, Benjamin Mathews, the interest of three thousand pounds for his life, the principal then devolving on Captain Mulcaster. The residue is left to the testator's three sisters, and sister-in-law, living at his death; and, in default, their several shares to their children, with the exception of a nephew, we think named Robert.

The Ancient Vessel Discovered in the Rother.—From the information of our intelligent correspondent we learn that the idea of transporting it to London by sea, is now abandoned, and it is intended to tow it up the main channel of the Rother, in which it lies, to Newenden bridge, with 140 passengers, the number which was on board when it was first floated from the branch of the Rother, where it was dug out. From Newenden it is to be conveyed to London by land, on a carriage constructed for that purpose, where it will be exhibited for some time, for the emolument of the man who found it; after which some persons of distinction, who have clearly ascertained its antiquity, have agreed to purchase it. Our correspondent adds—"Many false reports have been maliciously, or wantonly, propagated by ill-minded and ignorant people, to the serious injury of the owner, such as that the vessel is an old Rye barge, swamped up a few years ago, and that several articles which have been taken out of her, were first carried thither by some of the labourers employed who have been convicted of these lies, and of having sworn, or offered to swear, to them. Besides all this, no little injury has been done by the assumed dates and positive opinions of persons of a superior class, who have taken upon them to circulate and support their absurd and improbable conjectures, with dictatorial and confident assertions. Much research and investigation have been bestowed upon the subject, and the result is conclusive in favour of its antiquity, from five to eight hundred years." —*Kentish Gazette.*

Ascertaining the Longitude.—An ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Harley, of the Chain Pier at Trinity, for ascertaining the longitude. It has been submitted, we understand, to six naval officers, who concur in opinion that it will completely answer its intended purpose on land, or at sea in calm weather; but they are decided in opinion of the impracticability of using it at sea in stormy weather, owing to the violent motion to which it will be subjected: this objection, however, if it cannot be obviated, must apply to all other instruments of a similar description. Mr. Harley has taken his instrument to London, to be there inspected. The reward offered for the discovery of a complete instrument for ascertaining the longitude is, we believe, 20,000l. —*Edinburgh Courier.*

Suffolk Bible Society.—On Monday last (Oct. 7) the Suffolk Bible Society held its eleventh anniversary meeting in the Guildhall; Lord Bristol in the Chair. The report of the proceedings for the year, stated the satisfactory progress of the Society, and the great good it had effected. A series of customary resolutions was moved by the gentlemen, amongst whom, Lord Calthorpe and W. Wilberforce, Esq., M. P., addressed the assembly at great length. The Minister of the French Protestant Church, in London, produced a copy of the New Testament in Russ, being the first opportunity afforded the natives of the great northern empire of reading the Gospel in their own language: he stated likewise, that the number of Bible Societies were now 2,400, and that no less than 5 millions of copies of the Holy Scriptures had been distributed. We learned, likewise, from one of the Reverend speakers, that the Bible had been translated into 100 different languages through the means of societies, and that translations were now in progress of 40 more. The Rev. Mr. Elliot regretted that the Society had met with so little encouragement in Bury, as in a population of 10,000 souls, not quite 100l. per annum had been subscribed. The Guildhall was not at all crowded, nor was the meeting attended, as far as we could see, by any of the resident Clergy of the Established Church, and only by a very few from the neighbourhood. In the lay part of the assembly there was a very palpable predominance of the dissenting interest. —*Bury Gazette.*

London, October 22, 1822.—Indigo.—The sale of indigo at the East India House, closed on Tuesday. It was attended with a briskness and an advance in price, quite unexpected. The great portion of the sale was purchased for exportation, especially for the Netherlands, Germany, and France, where we understand the manufactories are in so flourishing a condition, that they must very soon rival the best efforts of this country even in cheap goods. The beautiful and durable tint on the fine blue

cloth manufactured either in Belgium or France, we have never been able to equal, and at this sale the foreign orders for fine indigo were so numerous, and the prices so high, that our brokers were afraid to purchase for home consumption, or even to compete with the foreign commissions. Since the sale, indigos have advanced considerably, and should the report of the last year's crop being so limited, prove true, we fear we shall be compelled to go into the market upon terms so disadvantageous as nearly to amount to double the present price, which was the case a few years back. There is no remedy for this impending evil unless our backs and bloods of fashion substitute some other colour for blue cloth.

Sir Robert Wilson.—A letter from Paris, of the 16th of October, says—"Mr. de Peyronnet, who has acted during some time past for the Minister of the interior, has given orders to Sir R. Wilson to leave the French capital in 24 hours, and the French territory as quickly as he can travel. Sir Robert was yesterday called to the Police Office, and informed of this order. He of course could not resist, and did not argue. He only begged that he might be allowed to remain in Paris till Thursday morning, instead of Wednesday night, as Lady Wilson was in such a poor state of health, that travelling by night might seriously injure her. The Director of Police could not comply with the request, nor in fact grant any indulgence; but offered to state the matter to M. de Peyronnet, and to send Sir Robert his answer. Sir Robert immediately proceeded to Sir C. Stuart, and requested him to ask the French Government the cause of such an extraordinary measure. He assured the Ambassador upon his honour, that he neither had said nor done any thing while in Paris, to warrant what he must call such an insult. As the enemies of the gallant General may endeavour to connect this order to depart from France with the arrest of Mr. Bowring, and the seizure of his papers, the writer of this letter is requested to state, that Sir Robert had not given to Mr. Bowring any letter, paper, note, or document whatever—that whatever may be the cause of Mr. Bowring's arrest, Sir Robert cannot be implicated in it—that his objects in coming to Paris had nothing connected with French politics—and while here, he neither said nor did any thing that could give reasonable cause of offence to the French Government, far less warrant such a proceeding as has been adopted against him."

Workhouse in Hamburgh.—In the year 1779, it is related, that in a workhouse in Hamburgh, where rugs and coarse kerseys were manufactured, those who had not performed their daily task were hoisted up in a basket over the table in the Common Hall, while the rest were at dinner, that they might be tantalized with the sight and smell of what they were not to taste. The painful sensations of hunger (united with the mortification of witnessing the enjoyment of others) was a sort of feeling punishment calculated to promote habits of industry; for it is probable that few, if any, were placed a second time in the basket of Tantalus.

Commitment of Prisoners.—Fourteen hundred prisoners, male and female, have been committed from Lambeth street Police Office, for various offences, within the last eight months, of which number eight hundred and eighteen were taken to the New Prison, three hundred and sixty-five to the House of Correction, and two hundred and seventeen to Newgate for Trial.

At Hatton-garden Office, several persons were convicted in the penalty of forty shillings each, for placing furniture and other articles of merchandize for sale on the footway pavement, before their houses, so as to obstruct the passage, contrary to the new Street Act.

Daring Robbery.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday night, a stout man of genteel exterior entered a linen draper's shop, in St. John-street, and desired to be shewn some silk handkerchiefs. The lady who was serving in the shop, placed a dozen of different patterns before him on the counter for inspection, all of which he seized and made off with, and although an immediate alarm was made, he escaped with his booty.

Trade with South America.—The books of Lloyd's yesterday (Oct. 10) furnished as with several new examples of the severity with which Spain is enforcing the principle set up in the memorable case of the *LORD COLLINGWOOD*,—that all vessels proceeding from any port of her late South American colonies are liable to capture.

A letter from Philadelphia, of the 3d of September, states that at St. John's, Porto Rico, five privateers were fitting out the purpose of intercepting vessels employed in that traffic. The following is the list of captures ascertained yesterday:—

The *ZELIA*, of London, from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, which was captured and carried into Ponce, Porto Rico, has been condemned with her cargo.

The *PHOEBE*, of St. John's, New Brunswick, from La Guyra to Hamburgh, has been taken by a brig and two felucca privateers, carried into Ponce, and condemned with her cargo.

The *GENERAL JACKSON*, Langdon, from New York to Curacao, was captured off St. Croix on the 8th of August, by the *GENERAL PEREIRA* Spanish privateer, and carried into Ponce, Porto Rico. A Danish and a Spanish sloop were carried into Ponce about the same time.

Piracy.—The following letter appeared yesterday on the board at Lloyd's:

"Admiralty Office, Oct. 9. 1822.

"SIR,—Having laid my before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 7th instant, respecting the capture of two British vessels, the *VICTORIA* and *INDUSTRY* by a piratical schooner, near the island of Cuba, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, that their Lordships had already received an account of that transaction from Captain Wolcott, of his Majesty's sloop *CARNATION*, who had been directed by Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, to take up a station in that neighbourhood for the protection of the trade, and who writes, under date of the 12th of August, that on that day 17 sail of the Jamaica ships had passed safely round Cape Antonio, and that he was waiting in that quarter to see the remaining vessels also safe.

"His Majesty's sloop *DOTTEREL* was also in the neighbourhood; and Sir Charles Rowley reports, that his attention had been directed to this quarter. In addition to which, my Lords have taken further measures for the suppression of these piracies.

"I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"To John Bennett, jun. Esq., Lloyd's"

"JOHN CROKER.

Speenhamland and Newbury Theatre.—The roof of the Speenhamland and Newbury Theatre fell in on Thursday evening last, (Oct. 3) with a tremendous crash. The neighbours were alarmed, but no person was hurt.—*Reading Mercury*.

Captain Rock.—A most active county Magistrate yesterday (Friday, Oct. 4) received a letter from Captain Rock, intimating that a handsome sum will be created for him, if he ceases to pursue the Captain's associates.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Robert Hartley, the convict who about a month since stabbed Captain Owen on board the *BELLEROPHON* hulk at Sheerness, was on Friday (Oct. 4) removed to our county gaol. This hardened wretch speaks of the horrid deed with a sort of exultation, and regrets that he was not the death of the object of his vengeance. He says while he was in our gaol, previous to his removal to the hulks, he premeditated the destruction of Mr. Agar, the governor of the prison, but he had not an opportunity to wreak his malice on him. He now denies having any knowledge of the murder of Mrs. Donatty, and says what he has before mentioned about this transaction—he did so to amuse those who addressed him on the subject. He was strongly guarded from Sheerness to prison, and secured with heavy body irons, his arms being also bound together, which method was adopted in consequence of the impossibility to confine his hands with handcuffs he having got off every pair put on him. He is now lodged in a ward quite separate from the rest of the prisoners, is heavily ironed, and has a man to guard him both day and night.—*Maidstone Journal*.

Strasbourg, October 1.—The judgment given by the first Council of War of the 5th Military Division was put in execution this afternoon, between two and three o'clock, against Lieutenant-Colonel Caron. He was conducted to the place of execution in Finetmatt-square, behind the barrack occupied by the third regiment of the line, in a hired coach, in which he rode alone. He was escorted by a detachment of horse gendarmerie. Caron went to death with coolness and firmness.—The decree of the Court of Cassation against entertaining any discussion in the case of the Colonel, who was executed before his appeal could be brought before the Court, has been published by authority in all the French Journals. It is felt no doubt to be a hard case, and the Court is anxious to show that it had no participation in an act which was the result of the prompt severity of the military code.

A letter from Poitiers mentions that Berton and his companions refuse all spiritual aid. It is stated that two officers of high rank were arrested at Paris on Sunday morning, and carried before the Prefect of Police.

Public Stationary Office.—The Select Committee have made their Report respecting the abuses in this branch. They state, that W. Ready, Keeper of the Treasury Board room, "has proved himself unworthy of the trust reposed in him, and that he is unfit to have the custody of any public store, however small." This man, it seems, had appropriated to his own use and profit a certain quantity of paper from the public store.—Mr. Hartnell, printer, it appears, "has not scrupled, on pressing occasions, to apply the Government paper under his charge to his private business, holding himself bound to make good to the Stationary Office, at the end of his contract, the value of the paper so applied." This conduct is pronounced by the Committee to be "irregular and highly improper." A charge had been made against Mr. Church, the present Cashier of the Office, affecting Mr. Courtenay, a member of Parliament, to the effect that Mr. Church had bought his situation of Mr. Courtenay, his predecessor. The truth of this charge is directly negated by a minute of the Committee. The Committee state, that "the transactions detailed in the evidence have tended to convince them that the Stationary Office ought to be re-modelled, and placed under a more efficient superintendence. It appears (they add) that three persons high in office—namely, Sir M. Bloxam, Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Parson, have borrowed money from contractors under the department," a practice deserving the severest reprehension; and they submit, that these transactions afford strong ground for efficient control in this department.

Robbery of the Ipswich Mail.—We have already noticed that the Ipswich mail was lately robbed of the notes of Alexander and Co. to the amount of £31,000; and it is now stated in the London papers, that a negotiation was for some time on foot between the robbers and some persons on the part of the bank. The thieves had signified, soon after the robbery took place, that the risk they ran, and the ingenuity they exercised in this hazardous undertaking, entitled them to a very great part of the sum they had made themselves masters of, and they made an exorbitant proposal to the concern, undertaking to restore the whole of the notes, upon the payment of no less a sum than £6,000 in sovereigns, and an indemnity from all charges or demands. A refusal was given to this monstrous offer of composition, and the thieves, who were not afraid of detection, seemed careless as to the rejection of their terms. The sum of £3,000 was offered to them, upon condition that they would forthwith return all the notes; and the principals of the concern gave it to be understood that no larger offer should be made, and that the police should commence their operations without delay, if those terms were not acceded to. The gang refused, stating, they had already sent that sum into circulation; which, however, was not the fact. The bankers at length called in their notes, where they were in the greatest circulation; and bills have been posted throughout the country, offering £5,000 for the discovery of the parties and the recovery of the property, or £2,000 without the property. The colour of the Ipswich note has also been changed from black to red.

Commutation of Tithes.—We are assured by those who have accurate information on the subject, that the Landed Property of Ireland, Nobility and Gentry, Residents and Absentees, are unanimously determined on effecting an immediate commutation of tithes in that country. They have not the smallest hope of seeing tranquillity restored, or life or property respected, until this preliminary measure be carried. We are also informed that the resistance to it evinced by the Protestant Clergy, and their sticking for pretended rights, the fruitless assertion of which is now keeping the country embroiled, is a source of pain and regret to the best friends of the Irish establishment. They feel that this is not a time to blod the language now used by that body, and they have but too many examples to warn them of the consequences to which it leads.

New Spanish Loan.—The scrip of the new Spanish Loan was brought into the market yesterday (Saturday) morning, and produced a very animated scene on the Royal Exchange, caused by the anxious desire of the speculators to become purchasers. The earliest price named was a premium of 6 per cent. on that paid by the subscribers; but it rose soon afterwards to 8½ and 9. From that point a depression, almost as sudden took place, but the premium of 6 per cent. was fully maintained at the close of the business. The terms of this loan are a deposit of 20 per cent. and the remainder in December next. The bonds will be in the same form as the loan of 1821, one object of which was to assimilate the whole foreign debt to one description of security—that of inscriptions in the great book of Spain. The dividends will be payable in London, in sterling money. For the Paris market, between which and that of London, the present loan has been principally divided, bonds are prepared, the dividends on which are payable in the current money of France, as in the former instance. It is remarkable, that the Paris capitalists, who then did not take more than the 20th part of the loan, have now shared full one half among them—such is the rising estimation in that capital of the Spanish securities. This circumstance, which was known, has materially contributed to increase the demand for the scrip here.—*Englishman*.

From a Jamaica Paper.—"The flag of Columbia has been hoisted at Old Providence, San Andros, and the Can Islands; and when the CHESHIRE sailed, three brigs and a schooner were lying at the former island, one of them ready for sea."

Marquis of Donegal.—A dinner was given to the Marquis of Donegal, by the inhabitants of Belfast, on the 28th ultimo, as "a tribute to the domestic virtues which distinguish that nobleman, and the house of which he is the head." Lord Donegal when he rose among this company, met to do him personal honour, after attempting a panegyric on Lord Londonderry, gave the "memory" of the deceased Minister. The repugnance and indignation of the company, however, were manifested with so much spirit and success, that the inauspicious "memory" was withdrawn, and the health of Lord Ellenborough, after a short conflict, was unwillingly substituted by the Chairman. Mr. Lawless, the patriotic editor of the IRISHMAN, roused by the endeavour to smuggle in this unjust homage to the late Minister, got up to speak, but was arbitrarily refused a hearing by Mr. Gregg, the Chairman, and a few with whom he acted. Nevertheless, the sentiments of a large majority were declared by turning down their glasses, by hisses, groans, and other hostile demonstrations.

Bull Baiting.—The manly amusement of bull-baiting, so eloquently advocated by the late Mr. Wyndham, forms so attractive a diversion in the High Peak of Derbyshire, as to be carried on under municipal patronage; and it is well worthy of record that during the last week, the Vicar, Church wardens, and Constable, of one of the most extensive and populous parishes in that district, attended an auction of cattle for the express purpose of purchasing a bull of superior blood and acknowledged courage, to be baited for the gratification of the inhabitants at the approaching feasts.—*Sheffield Independent*.

Commercial Letter.

To ———, Calcutta.

Liverpool, October 11, 1822.

We embrace the present opportunity direct from this place to advise the general state of our market.

The enclosed printed Circular of the 30th of September, will shew the extent of business done in Cotton last month, chiefly by public sales, since then much more confidence has begun to be shewn by the holders, the tone of feeling in the market has undergone a most important change, and the greater number are now become rather sanguine, as to future improvement. The supplies also which were so long kept out by contrary winds, have now come in, and proving to be considerably less than has been expected, has given an additional impulse to the market. There has therefore been latterly a lively demand, partly on speculation and for exportation, and there being now much less disposition to sell, the prices of some kinds of American have advanced fully $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. Brazil are also a shade higher, and East India remains without much alteration. In London there has been a pretty steady demand since the sale on the 27th ultimo, and prices, especially for Surat (for exportation chiefly) have been realised which could not be got then. On the whole, the Cotton market may be said to have assumed a favourable aspect; that disponding feeling which existed so generally a short time ago, seems now to have changed into juster views of the future, and although in the course of two months or less, the new crop from America will be beginning to arrive, and it is generally said to be an abundant one, yet there seems at present to be a very strong probability of the prices going somewhat higher.

The favourable prospects as to Sugar seem to receive now more general attention, and the prices in consequence are improving a little. The supplies from the West Indies are now coming forward pretty freely, but in the aggregate they are expected to be short of last year's, and if the consumption be only of the same extent as that of last year, the stock will be almost exhausted in a few months hence, unless an advance in price in the interior, check the demand. If the market do not advance very soon considerably, the abundance of fruit this season, renders it likely that the consumption will be greater this year than previously; and we think, under the most moderate view that can be taken of the future, that the stock of Sugars of all kinds by the middle of 1823 must be reduced within a smaller compass, than has been known for many years, both in this country and on the Continent of Europe. The two last arrivals here of Sugar from Calcutta have been subjected to the operation of the New Act of Parliament relative to the importation of Sugar from India; the Officers of the Customs here are disposed to consider much of the white small grained Sugar, as being "clayed or equal to clayed," but the merchants are determined to appeal to the Treasury on the subject, such Sugar being in no ways different from what had hitherto come from India; and it was expressly understood at the time when the Act was allowed to pass, that such Sugar as had hitherto been imported from India, should not be considered as subject to the duty payable on clayed. The Certificates accompanying Sugar from India, are required also to be on Oath before the proper Officers, by the Shippers, that it is the produce and manufacture of the British Territories, &c. &c. in conformity with the tenor of the Act.

There is but little doing in Indigo, the attention of the buyers being drawn to the sale of 3500 chests in London to begin on the 10th instant. About 700 chests are to be brought to sale here on the 24th instant, and from the general complexion of the market, we think that prices are likely to be at least fully maintained, and unless our supply next season from your last crop be large, we don't think that the prices can fall much.

Saltpetre continues pretty steady; the stock here at present is small; but in London it is very large, although there is not much privilege offering for sale there just now, and if the Company bring forward only moderate quantities, perhaps the market may keep pretty steady.

There is very little doing in Rice—East India may however become more in request ere long, as American is becoming scarce.

Lac Dee is more saleable both here and in London, but the prices have improved but little as yet. Safflower at a public sale here lately sold briskly, at from 4 to 13-5 per cwt. as in quality; but the London market for this article is dull, and the holders anxious to sell before the new crop can come forward. Shell Lac continues dull; as also Ginger. Mungeet meets with a steady demand at full prices. Some East India Dry Cow Hides lately arrived here sold readily at 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Coffee continues high and the stock small. In other articles there is little alteration to notice.

We are, respectfully, yours, &c.

P.S.—Liverpool, October 12.—Our letter of this morning from London, states, that on the first day of the Indigo Sale from 8 to 900 chests went off with speed at an advance of 4d. to 9d. on the last quarterly sale; the greatest advance being in general obtained on the low and consuming qualities, while only about 4d. advance was realised on the finest.

PRICES CURRENT OF EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

Liverpool, October 11, 1822.

COTTON, per lb. duty paid.....	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bengal,	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surat,	0	6	a	0 7
Bourbon,	0	10	a	0 12
INDIGO, per lb. in bond,				
Bengal, Copper	8	0	a	9 9
Violet	9	3	a	10 6
Do. fine	10	9	a	11 0
Purple and Violet	10	6	a	10 9
Do. fine	11	0	a	11 3
Blue and Purple,	11	0	a	11 6
Inferior and earthy	5	3	a	7 0
Madras	6	6	a	9 6
Java				
RICE, per cwt. Ordinary Brown,	8	0	a	9 6
Good	11	0	a	12 6
Patna, White	13	0	a	15 6
SUGAR, per cwt. in Bond,				
Bengal, Brown	15	0	a	18 0
Yellow	23	0	a	32 0
White, low	33	0	a	35 0
Middling	36	0	a	38 0
Very Good and fine	39	0	a	42 0
Java	16	0	a	25 0
China	28	0	a	39 0
Manilla	17	0	a	28 0
SALTPETRE, per cwt.				
Refined,	26	0	a	29 0
Rough,	22	0	a	26 0
GINGER, Bengal, per cwt.,	11	6	a	14 0
COFFEE, per cwt.				
Java	150	0	a	176 0
Cheribon,	100	0	a	112 0
Bourbon				
Mocha	130	0	a	200 0
BORAX, per cwt.	40	0	a	45 0
TINCAL, per cwt.	53	0	a	56 0
TURMERIC, per cwt.				
Bengal	9	0	a	12 0
Java	15	0	a	16 0
China	24	0	a	27 0
CHILLIES, per cwt.				
MUNGEET, per cwt.	42	0	a	46 0
SAGO, per cwt.				
Good	15	0	a	21 0
Ordinary and Middling	12	0	a	14 0
PEPPER, per lb.				
Black	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
White	0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	14 0
RED SANDERS WOOD, cwt.	9	0	a	9 6

* Note.—Not likely to continue so high long.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—345—

East India House.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held yesterday, (September 25) pursuant to the terms of the Charter, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sundry papers presented to Parliament since the last General Court having been laid on the table,

The CHAIRMAN (T. Pattison, Esq.) was proceeding to put the question of adjournment, there being no other business before the Court, when,

Mr. R. JACKSON rose, and inquired whether the Chairman of the Court of Directors was in possession of any intimation as to the probable departure of the Marquis of Hastings from Calcutta?

The CHAIRMAN answered that no official information had been received on that subject.

Mr. R. JACKSON said, the matter appeared to stand thus:—Application had been made to the Marquis of Hastings to remain in India until his successor arrived. This had been stated to the Court; and he did not know, as a month had elapsed since a successor had been formally appointed, but that some gentleman might be in possession of the probable period at which the Marquis of Hastings would take his departure from India. Speaking within the probability of human events, as it was understood that the Marquis of Hastings would remain in India till a successor was appointed, perhaps that limit was sufficiently extensive to allow of such an application as would induce him under the peculiar circumstances of the case to continue at the head of the Indian Government for a longer period than he had intended. He believed he spoke the sense of the Court when he said, that scarcely any event could take place more propitious to the general interests of the Company, or to those of India, than that to which he had alluded. He meant not to say whether the chance of such an event was within the reach of hope, but he thought it was one, the accomplishment of which was worthy of their serious attention. If it were too late to make an arrangement of this kind, the opportunity, and a proud one it was, again reverted to the Court of Directors, to appoint a Governor-General of India. He had no reason, from the late nomination, but to suppose that in the next instance the executive body would make a virtuous choice. He spoke most conscientiously, when he said that he believed if the Right Honourable Gentleman who had been just appointed to this arduous office had proceeded to India, though the man lived not, who in his (Mr. Jackson's) opinion, could approach the excellence of the Noble Marquis, yet that the Company would have found in that Right Hon. Gent. a good Governor-General. (Hear.) He participated in the hope that that Right Hon. Gentleman would still be of great service to his country, as a British, if not as an Indian, Minister. (Hear.) It would not become him to repeat, in that place, the sentiments which had been delivered on former occasions, and which were prompted by the fond and earnest hope, that, in appointing a Governor-General of India, the Court of Directors would listen to no suggestions, except those which were founded on the honour and abilities of the persons who aspired to the office. But he had a right to say, on the part of his brother proprietors, that it was not within the scope of humanity to feel more deeply than they would feel—than the country would feel, and the millions who were fated to be governed by the Company would feel, if the Court of Directors would on this occasion, exert that magnanimity and resolution which had more than once distinguished them, and set their face against every applicant whose claim was not founded on known talent, tried integrity, and as far as possible a competent knowledge of the affairs of India. (Hear, hear.) There was no period in which this appointment had not been a matter of great importance; but in the present period of their history it was more important than ever. He was speaking, he believed, in the absence of some Gentlemen who had recently given to the Court their collected knowledge and experience on the subject of our Eastern empire; and it was only sufficient to attend to their observations, to know how mighty an empire they would shortly be called on to manage. He fervently prayed that that Providence which had, more than once, directed the Executive Body in the selection of a Governor-General, might now assist them in forming a proper choice; for on that choice rested the happiness of millions upon millions. He, for one, would feel most grateful, and he was sure he spoke the common sentiment of all the Proprietors, if at a future time, it should be his lot to say that their Directors had maintained that high character which they had upheld on more than one occasion. Happy would he be, if it were at length determined and understood, that the Government of India was not of a nature to bend to the political intrigues of the day, but that the appointment of a Governor-General must be determined, substantially, on the qualifications that ought to be attached to him who aspired after so important a situation. (Hear, hear.)—He was sure the Court of Directors would excuse an old constituent for having said so much; but he was well assured of their kindness and candour, or he would not have taken the liberty.

Mr. LOWNDES congratulated the Court on the intended Governor-General not having gone out to India. The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded to complain, that at the last election for a Director, when he was confident that he possessed two votes, he was only allowed to give one. Had it been a contested election he would have enforced his right to a second vote, and, if unjustly refused, what would have been the consequence? Why, the whole election must have taken place over again. He made these observations without any malice to the Directors, but he wished them to inquire whether he had really two votes or not.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that it would be better to make this subject a matter of private communication.

Mr. LOWNDES said he had no objection to that course; and to prove that he had no ill will in this proceeding, he would bring forward a candidate for the favour and special protection of the Court of Directors in the person of a haunch of venison, which was in excellent order, and which he had received from his friend, Mr. Lowndes, of Mr. Buckinghamshire. (Here the Honorable Proprietor exhibited, with utmost gravity, but amidst the general laughter of the Court, the basket containing the before mentioned haunch.) When the laughter had subsided, the Hon. Proprietor said, the haunch of venison was at the service of the Court of Directors; and all he asked was, in the first place, to invite himself to have a peck at the laughter, and next to be allowed to propose that Sir James Shaw and Mr. R. Jackson should be of the party. (laughter.) He was afraid, however, as Sir James was a Member of the Corporation, that asking him to a venison dinner was something similar to sending coals to Newcastle. (laughter.) Of this he was sure, that the Court would admit the present to be the best motion he had ever made.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Hon. Proprietor for the manner in which he had been so kind as to make this present to him and his colleagues. It was, however, rather an informal way, and looked more like a bribe than an ordinary present. (laughter.)

After a little more conversation between Mr. Lowndes and the Chairman, the Court proceeded in other business.

COMMANDERS OF THE COMPANY'S SHIPS.

Mr. CHALMERS said that he had a considerable time ago made some observations relative to the Company's naval service, which he thought of importance. He was at that period interrupted by the Honourable Chairman, and also by the Learned Gentleman below him (Mr. R. Jackson); and he understood from them that his observations were then irregular, as the Court had been specially convened for other business. Up to the present day, he had, when he attended the Court, found it occupied on more important matters, and therefore he had not agitated the subject. But, having been himself an old sailor, both in the King's and in the Company's service, he could not help feeling and describing the hardships to which many commanders of Company's ships had been subjected, in the hope that something would be done to protect, in future, persons who were similarly situated. The individuals to whom he had alluded, had suffered, because, in the exercise of a sound discretion and the discharge of a public duty, they resorted to proper means for the purpose of preserving due subordination on board their ships. Actions had been brought against them by those whose misconduct they had checked. Those actions they had defended; and when it was shown by the verdict of a jury that they had acted correctly, when they had obtained a process to recover the amount of costs from the persons who had falsely complained, they found themselves subject to great expense, because the plaintiffs, who were generally mere "men in buckram," absconded. This was the hardship of which he complained. When a Commander had manfully repelled a charge, and proved that the punishment inflicted by him was justifiable, that it was resorted to for the purpose of preserving ship and cargo, it was a great hardship that he should be fixed with costs. He knew that a recent case of this kind had been brought before the Directors, and the claim was rejected by them; but that circumstance did not deter him from noticing the subject. He did not wish the Court of Directors to be unnecessarily appealed to by commanders. He knew the latter, being sued in Courts of law, must there defend themselves. But cases occurred in which commanders were sued because they had opposed mutiny and sedition; and in such cases, where the commanders could not recover their costs, in consequence of the absconding of the plaintiffs, he thought the Court of Directors would not refuse granting a sum equivalent to the costs, instead of suffering those who had only done their duty to be out of pocket. He did not wish the Captain to come to the Directors and say, "You must authorise the Company's solicitor to defend me;" but, in a case of mutiny, as in that of Captain Younghusband (for whom alone he did not speak, his object being the benefit of the service at large), where the party sued obtained a verdict, and could not procure his costs from the person who instituted the action, he thought the Directors might, with great propriety, pay the costs out of that fund which they could appropriate

according to their own discretion. The Hon. Proprietor concluded by observing, that unless he received an assurance that the Directors would take the subject into their consideration, he would give notice of a motion relative to it at the next General Court.

Mr. R. JACKSON said, that cases of the nature alluded to must always be the subject of individual consideration: they must depend on the bearing of particular facts and circumstances. Supposing Captain Younghusband, or any other officer, to have been placed in the situation described—supposing him to have exerted himself to save his ship and cargo from all the dreadful consequences of mutiny—he did not think the Court of Directors would allow any such fair claim of substantial merit to go unassisted by them, but he doubted the possibility of laying down such a general principle as would authorize an officer who had been used, and who was out of pocket to the amount of his costs, to proceed to the Company's treasury and demand the payment of those costs.

Mr. CHALMERS said Captain Younghusband had made a humble representation to the Court of Directors, which was rejected, as he understood, on the ground that a compliance with his prayer would form a dangerous precedent.

The CHAIRMAN knew not in what way the Court of Directors could regularly take up subjects of this kind except upon official information. He believed it would be acknowledged by the Hon. Proprietor, as it was by all mankind, that the Company were not slow in rendering assistance where it was really due. With respect to the gentleman whose case had already been decided; on if he thought proper to make another application, due attention should be paid to it; but it would be very inconvenient if matters of that nature were made the subject of discussion in the General Court.

Mr. CHALMERS expressed himself satisfied with the observation of the Chairman. He adverted to Captain Younghusband's case, against whom, he stated, it was proved in the Court of Common Pleas that a conspiracy had been sent on foot. He, however, had procured a verdict; but he was 1600*l.* out of pocket, his costs having amounted to that sum. He would state to that gentleman the necessity of making another application to the Court of Directors, and of setting forth his case in the most forcible manner.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not pledge himself to any result from another application. All he could say was, that the claim should be calmly and soberly considered.—The conversation then ended.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN wished, before the Court broke up, to state, in answer to the most important matter which had fallen from the Learned Gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson), that the Proprietors might remain persuaded, that the Court of Directors were fully impressed with the important duty which was imposed on them in the selection of a Governor General of India.

Mr. TRANT.—The Learned Gentleman had stated that it was the general wish of the Proprietors that the Marquis of Hastings should be requested to remain in India. He (Mr. Trant) begged for himself to state that he desired no such thing. He was sure that the Marquis of Hastings would not have called for the appointment of a successor unless he felt an ardent wish to be relieved from the fatigues of office. His ill health had induced him to take that step, and therefore he (Mr. Trant) did not wish him to remain in India.

The CHAIRMAN said, that from all the private information the Directors had received, it appeared that the Marquis of Hastings wished to come to this country from family considerations. The Court knew that an appointment had been made in his room, which from peculiar circumstances had failed. It was therefore the duty of the Court of Directors to look out for a proper successor. He hoped nothing more would be said relative to the Marquis of Hastings, because only one feeling was entertained with respect to him—very great benefit had been derived from his administration, and the Company sustained a very great loss by his departure.

The Court then adjourned.

Naval Promotions.

Lord H. F. Greville to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the *Huron* in the room of Capt. Hammer posted.

Lieuts. J. Lowry, and George Russell (son of Lord W. Russell) to the rank of Commander, Messrs. Wm. Banbury McClintock, John Purvis Tocker—and Michael Seymour to the rank of Lieutenant.

Dr. Wm Beatty, (who was Surgeon to Lord Nelson at Trafalgar) to be Physician to Greenwich Hospital, vice Wright, deceased.

Portuguese Constitution.

MORNING CHRONICLE, OCTOBER 21, 1822.

The Lisbon Papers received on Saturday, and from which copious translations are inserted in our columns, will be read with a lively interest. They contain the particulars of one of the most solemn and august ceremonies a nation can witness; one that gives the Portuguese a code of laws, framed by their own Representatives, and sanctioned by their King, and likely to become the source of incalculable benefits to the nation. No Government in Europe presents at this moment such a spectacle of perfect agreement between the Executive and Legislative Powers; and no Monarch has consulted the welfare and happiness of his subjects, and his own honor, more than the King of Portugal. He has (wonderful in these days of Monarchical perjury!) scrupulously kept his oath; he has honestly co-operated in the attempt to regenerate his degraded kingdom, and he already enjoys the benedictions of a grateful people, the noblest reward of a Sovereign. The frank, spontaneous, and sincere manner in which he declared his voluntary adhesion to the new code, and his firm and unshaken determination to maintain it, are the best pledges for the future; and at the same time present an important and impressive lesson to the Holy Alliance, whose agents would gladly replunge Portugal into the state of degradation from which she has just emerged.

Whoever has followed the Portuguese Cortes throughout their long and laborious task in framing a code of laws suited to the age in which we live, and at the same time not too much at variance with their ancient institutions and habits, must acknowledge no body of assembled representatives ever acted with greater diligence, perseverance, and sincere desire to benefit their constituents, than the Portuguese Cortes have displayed on the present occasion. Nothing has been done precipitately; every important topic has been examined and discussed in suitable committees; reports on all dubious questions have been obtained; juriconsults of the highest eminence, both national and foreign, have been consulted, and, in short, nothing has been omitted that could in any way insure success. They, no doubt, had the Spanish Constitution before them as a model, yet every article of the Portuguese code has been discussed and sifted, as if no such model existed; and it will be found on examination, that most of the errors of their neighbours have been carefully avoided.

The Cortes have at length finished their great work, and we confidently indulge the hope, that the day will never come when the doctrines contained in this new code, and the solemn guarantees given on the occasion by the King, shall cause a blush on the countenances of any Portuguese, or the glorious revolution of Oporto reproach him with degeneracy from the principles of the present political benefactors of his country. All the Members have laboured with increasing assiduity; several, no doubt, stand pre-eminent for their talents and civic virtues; but in a grand work in which all have cordially assisted and concurred—all have equally signed and sanctioned, it would be envious to mention any Member in particular.

No one who remembers what Portugal was, even two years ago, can contemplate the scenes which took place in Lisbon on the 1st instant, without mingled emotions of exulting pride and delight. Whoever contemplates such a scene, must necessarily be inspired with the most profound respect and veneration for those daring men who first planned and effected the Revolution, and then, by their perseverance and labour, crowned the glorious work by giving to their fellow countrymen a constitution, congenial to their wants and wishes, and at the same time acceptable to their Monarch. This is a scene Europe at this moment contemplates with admiration; and though in the angry and unguarded moments of irritated feeling, different sentiments have been hastily expressed in some of the State Papers, to which the present contest in the Brazil has given rise, this is a spectacle which every Brazilian must also look upon with pride. To suppose the contrary were to insult their good sense, and belie the very principles they themselves put forth to the world.—The Brazilians have rights which no liberal Portuguese can dispute, and these can certainly be proclaimed and maintained, without offering insult to the regenerators of the parent state, whose merits were indeed acknowledged from one extreme to the other of the Brazils, when the revolution in Portugal took place, and the Brazilian Deputies were elected to the General Cortes. The regenerators of Portugal, and the framers of the new Constitution, enjoy a happiness that rarely falls to the lot of the great political benefactors of the human race. Their lives have usually been embittered by envy and persecution; and they have been compelled to look to posterity for the just appreciation of their labours. The Liberals of Portugal, however, already see their labours rewarded by the gratitude of their own countrymen, and the approbation of every sincerely liberal and enlightened man in Europe; and this feeling will equally extend to those portions of the New World where the establishment of free principles and free institutions has expanded and ennobled the human mind. To their honour, and that of their country, be it said, that the real

friends of freedom in every clime unite in a sentiment of gratitude posterity will approve; for certainly more ardent and sincere lovers of their country could not be named than those who have signed the Political Constitution of the Portuguese Monarchy, some of whom were among those heroes who first raised the standard of revolt in Oporto.

Having paid this just tribute to the regenerators of Portugal, we are forced to turn to that part of the intelligence from Lisbon, which is of a more unpleasant nature. If we have censured the angry invectives against the benefactors of Portugal, in the late State Papers of Brazil, we are not blind to the dangerous irritation displayed by the influential men in Lisbon. They are allowing themselves, in the heat of passion, to embark the nation in an enterprise beyond its strength, to say nothing of its want of wisdom in other respects. One false step leads to others, which it may be difficult to retrace, and the prosperity of Portugal, of which there appears now so favourable a prospect, may thus be destroyed, and its very liberty endangered, by the enterprise on which we are afraid it is determined to enter.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED LISBON, OCT. 5, 1832.

The first of the present month of October in a day that will hold a distinguished place in the annals of Portuguese History. Our worthy King went on that day to the Congress to take his oath to the Constitution the Cortes have just concluded, after unwearied zeal and exertions. Never did the Portuguese exhibit themselves to the world in so interesting a point of view as on this occasion. Those who witnessed the solemn scene, and remembered the past, shed tears of joy. To see their King, in the centre of a congress, composed of national representatives, elected freely by their constituents, and surrounded by every thing great and dignified the kingdom possesses, taking a solemn oath, in the hands of the President, to keep and guard a Constitution from which much felicity was expected, called forth tears of joy from every beholder. This is a day Portugal can never forget; yet it was not the solemnity of the act the King performed, so much as the manner in which he did it, that inspired his subjects with regard and veneration for him. Complacency beamed on his countenance, and he seemed happy, nay proud, of having this opportunity of healing the past wounds of his country, and promoting its future felicity. Never did a Monarch wield the sceptre on a more interesting occasion than the present. In a moment all the past errors of his former administration were forgotten, and all the crimes of his former Ministers forgiven.

So much has public attention been taken up with these interesting scenes, that we have little or no other news to tell. The advices received here from Janeiro are to the 6th of August, from Bahia to the 9th, and from Pernambuco to the 30th. Among the first we have received the PRINCE REGENT'S Manifesto, addressed to the Brazilians, filled with unjust reproaches, and which by Portugal can be considered in no other point of view than a positive and formal declaration of war, as since the general tenor seems to indicate that it is the Prince's wish also to deprive Portugal of the effects of her regeneration and restore despotism. The sentiments it contains on Portuguese affairs appear dictated by one of the Holy Alliance in Europe, and it is strongly suspected these sentiments have been wafted over to the Brazils from Austria. The Government here has said nothing on the subject yet; but it is thought that they must now adopt the most decisive measures.

The expedition which left this place for Bahia in last June had arrived there, almost at the time when that which left Rio in July made its appearance. No fighting took place, and the the Brazil squadron left on the coast one of its vessels, called the REYNA UNIO, and the rest went to Pernambuco, where they landed some arms and about 200 men, and then returned to Rio. The accounts received at Rio from St. Paul's speak of some disagreements which have taken place there, to settle which it would seem the PRINCE has gone there in person. Five of the Brazilian Deputies, who refused to sign the Constitution, go in this packet to England.

Hindoo Customs—It is truly ludicrous to observe the extreme length to which people will carry their prejudices. Thus the Abbé Dubois gravely ascribes the fasts which are prescribed by the Hindoo religion to the gluttonous habits of the Bramins, who have recourse to this abstinence in order to afford their stomachs an opportunity of recovering their tone after their scandalous excesses. Such preposterous charges carry along with them their own refutation.*

* The following paragraph, relating to the character of the Hindoos, is extracted from No. 78 of the ASIATIC JOURNAL, for June 1822. a London monthly publication, under the head of "Notes of Instructions to Assistants and Officers acting under the orders of Major-general Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B." dated Camp, Dhoolia, 28th June 1821:—"7. Many of the moral defects of the natives of India are to be referred to that misrule and oppression, from which they are now, in a great degree,

The cruel practice of burning widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands, has justly called forth the reprobation of every writer on the Hindoo religion; but there are few persons who enter into the feelings which lead to the sacrifice. The Hindoo widow ascends the funeral pile, and sacrifices her life in the ardent hope of securing the eternal happiness of her lord, and of uniting with him in a better state of existence. To this she is powerfully impelled by the strength of public opinion, which applauds this devotion to her husband, and attaches disgrace to those who ignobly refrain from exhibiting this proof of affection. Nature may rebel against this usage, and assert her empire within her bosom; but the workings of humanity are repressed and overmastered by the influence of religion and custom, which exalt the importance of this duty and sanctify it in her eyes. That regard to public opinion which animates her conduct, is the same principle, differently modified, which impels the European gentleman to sacrifice his life in an affair of honour. In her it becomes a heroic virtue sanctioned by her faith; with the European this sacrifice of life is made in opposition to the dictates of reason and religion. With all his pride and independence of thinking, he is equally a slave to the tyranny of custom. Where the inhabitant of another planet to alight upon this globe, and to behold the widowed female of Asia tear herself from the joys of life, and mingle her ashes with those of her husband, in the consciousness of achieving his salvation; and, on the other side, to view the legislators of Europe perilling their lives in an affair of honour, that the chance of death might determine those differences, which, amongst an intellectual people, ought only to be decided by reason,—He would exclaim with indignation against these false prejudices, which caused so much misery to humanity; but this feeling would be blunted with a just admiration of that singular union of feminine gentleness and manly resolution which impels the Hindoo female to this act; and, even in a selfish point of view, regarding her object as the attainment of eternal happiness, he would consider it as a much more rational motive of action, than that which urges the European gentleman to stake his life in order to protect his worldly reputation. The practice of duelling appears a savage and barbarous custom to the Hindoos, and is regarded with as much abhorrence by them as the sacrifice of widows by us. But, to abolish this practice of self immolation, instead of reproaching them, our first step must be to enlighten public opinion. The mere order of government will not effect its abolition as long as public opinion supports it; and there will be a thousand ways of evading the commands of authority. The number of victims to this religious prejudice has been prodigiously exaggerated: it is only a few, but unfortunately the purest and most exalted in character, who devote themselves in this way; and at present the practice is principally confined to the province of Bengal. In the upper provinces it rarely occurs; at least I have been so informed by native officers and seapoys, and I can aver that, during a residence of 12 years in India, I never heard of or saw this sacrifice, nor have I ever met with a European who had witnessed this melancholy exhibition; but, that it does occur frequently in Bengal, is undeniable.

The sacrifice of human lives at the shrine of the idol Jaggernant is another fertile topic of exaggeration. At the annual festival which takes place at this celebrated seat of superstition, in the province of Cuttack, it is generally represented that, when the image of the god is brought forth, and exposed upon a car to the ardent gaze of the people, numbers of devotees, in the hope of attaining eternal happiness, precipitate themselves beneath the wheels and are crushed to pieces. This is not the case at present, although it may have occurred formerly. I resided two years in this province, and, although I have never been present at this festival, I was in the habit of daily intercourse with gentlemen of the civil and military service who had witnessed it, and never heard them mention that a single instance of this sacrifice had occurred within these two years,

emancipated. I do not know the example of any great population, in similar circumstances, preserving, through such a period of changes and tyrannical rule, so much of virtue, and so many good qualities, as are to be found in a great proportion of the inhabitants of this country. This is to be accounted for, in some degree, by the institutions of the Hindoos, particularly that of caste, which appears to have raised them to their present rank in human society, at a very remote period; but it has certainly tended to keep them stationary at that point of civil order, to which they were thus early advanced. With a just admiration of the effects of many of their institutions, particularly those parts of them which cause, in vast classes, not merely an absence of the common vices of theft, drunkenness, and violence, but preserve all the virtuous ties of family and kindred relations, we must all deplore some of their usages and weak superstitions; but what individuals or what races of men are without great and manifold errors and imperfections, and what mind, that is not fortified with ignorance and pride, can, on such grounds come to a severe judgment against a people like that of India?—*Considerations on India.*

James Cropper, Esq.

Sir,

Exchange Court East, Oct. 7, 1822.

A paper has been printed by Messrs. Cropper, Benson and Co on the subject of the Cotton Trade, of which you are the reputed author; and it is under that impression that I address myself to you. I am afraid that, however correct you may be in the very elaborate details you have presented, as to the quantities grown, the consumption, and the cost of production, you have not been successful in pointing out when, and by what means the evil of too low prices will be remedied.

After going through the cotton estimates, you observe—"This is the present mode of management, with which the planters must be content, if they can do no better. But sugar, on the banks of the Mississippi, is paying a much greater profit." You admit that the cotton planter must be content, if he cannot turn his slaves over to the cultivation of some other kind of produce than cotton, and you appear, I think, to be aware that there is not any other product than sugar, that can be cultivated at present with profit, at least not by slaves.

There is a mistake, I apprehend, in Messrs. Cropper, Benson and Co's paper where quoting (I have not the paper by me) the latest prices of sugar, at New Orleans, it states they were 9 a 11 cts. there, or 8 cts. on the plantation. If the prices were 9 to 11 cts. at New Orleans, they were the same, or nearly so at the plantations. The principal part of the sugar is shipped at the plantations, and when sent to New Orleans for sale, the expense is very trifling. But the latest quotations must have been merely nominal, as the crop of 1821 would have been all shipped off, and it was then too early, by some months for the crop.

I passed three months in Louisiana in the spring of 1820, when the prices opened at 7½ a 8 cts., but they declined to 6 a 6½ cts. on the plantation, and the principal part of the crop then, as generally, was sent to the middle and northern states for sale on account for the planters themselves. It was the common opinion at that time that but very little increase of sugar lands could be obtained; and though sugar planters would very naturally advocate an opinion so favourable to their interests, yet the great rise in the value of sugar lands, in a few years, is a sufficient criterion that the opinion was not much exaggerated. It is in favour of this opinion that more land has not been brought under sugar cultivation, the prices remaining high, and leaving, as you state, a handsome profit; for although the cotton slaves have not; and it is also very well known, that new slaves can be, and are smuggled into the United States. Mr. Darby, the surveyor, who resided in the Delta of the Mississippi nearly 20 years. It is true, estimated that Louisiana had sugar land enough for the growth of 200,000 hhds. of 12 cwt. each; but this statement was derided as altogether groundless. I will, however, for the sake of argument, assume that Mr. Darby's estimate is correct, and allow that there is room enough for the employment of slaves, now engaged in the growing of cotton, on sugar lands. An exchange of property is then to be effected; cotton lands are to buy sugar lands. The sugar lands have a value, a high relative value, and must be purchased out of the proceeds of the cotton lands, which are to be abandoned because they cannot be cultivated with profit, and which, therefore, nobody will buy. Dwelling houses also for the planters, and dwelling-places for the slaves, and the expensive buildings and machinery required on sugar plantations are to be erected, and the expense of removal, (if from Georgia and South Carolina, several hundred miles) out of the proceeds of the sale of the abandoned, and therefore almost valueless, cotton lands.—A foreign market is next wanted, unless congress will prohibit foreign sugar. The average price of B. P. Muscovadoes in this country, per GAZETTE statement, is 29s. 1d. per cwt. The average price of B. P. sugar in this country, you, I expect, will admit is as high as it would be in any part of the Continent of Europe, of the same average quality; I believe it is higher, and the same average quality is at least 5s. per cwt. better than the average of Louisianas. On this very favourable estimate for Louisianas, they may be worth 24s. per cwt. in the European ports, from which deduct charge and loss of weight 12s. leaving 12s. per cwt. or ½ cts. per lb. at the plantation. In this estimate of the value of a foreign market, the most favourable view is taken; the probability is, that Louisianas would not fetch so much, by some shillings per cwt.

You will, of course, ask in behalf of your proposition, that no extreme cause shall be urged against; that, for instance, it only requires a certain limited amount to be transferred from the cotton to the sugar cultivation, to occasion such a diminution in the growth of the former, as will produce a perceptible scarcity of it in the markets. It is only this limited proposition that I am combating. But no cotton planter can expect to get a cent. for lands that cannot be cultivated with some profit, and it is by the amount of that profit, be it what it may, that the capital he can raise by the sale will be regulated; for it is not to be supposed that his neighbours do not know the situation of things as well as himself.—Had he anticipated the evil, he might have disposed of his

cotton lands whilst they were bringing in a handsome profit, and have transferred his property, himself, and slaves, to another employment; but he would not have had any motive for doing so, on the score of profitable employment; and having anticipated nothing, and done nothing till the evil was as glaring as the sun at noonday, we must conclude, I think, "that the cotton planter must be content." Even if he could effect the transfer, I think I have satisfactorily shewn that he would be only changing one evil for another.

There is perhaps a remedy, if it be practicable.—The Member of Woodstock has recommended to the farmers to grow less produce; but this expedient is, I believe, by most considered impracticable. Whether, however, as the Dutch East India company did with their spices, by burning three-fourths, (an assumed quantity) and thereby selling the remainder for more than they could have obtained for the whole, the planters of the United States could not destroy a part, to make the remainder more valuable than the whole, is a matter for their consideration; but the United States have not cotton lands exclusively, and others might reap the benefit of such a scheme.

The cotton planter may try to sell part of his slaves, and with the proceeds buy sugar lands to work the rest upon; but I rather expect he will be found to prefer the ill he has, than fly to others of which he may at least suspect something. If a competition sets in for the purchase of sugar lands, it will raise the prices, at the same time that the sale of the slaves, not in demand, will be difficult, and to be effected only at a great loss. Ask a farmer in this country why he does not give up his farm, by which he is losing £500 a year; because, he replies, my stock for my purposes is worth £3000, but if I was to dispose of it, it would not bring £1500. I have hopes also, that before I shall sink that sum, by the yearly loss of rent, a favourable change will take place.

The natural tendency of prices is to sink to the level of the cost of production, and to remain there till disturbed by something out of the ordinary course of events. Over production depresses the scale, and capital, skill, and industry flow in other directions, till an inadequate supply raises the prices, and brings them back again into the old channel; no proportion to counteract either the excess or scarcity, so as only to restore the equilibrium, being observed or observable. Here you should have placed the hopes of the cotton planter for a favourable change; any attempt to define the mode of accomplishment must, from the nature of the subject, be very liable to failure. The adjustment between the cost and the price in articles of such great annual produce as cotton and grain, not unfrequently is a matter of slow and unequal operation, very liable to be retarded or accelerated by co-existing considerations of opposite or similar tendencies. The farmers of this country have not got the cost of production for the two last, perhaps not even for the three last harvests; and the possession of half a million of cotton slaves in the United States, not convertible to any other use, may sometime or other oblige the planters to cultivate cotton at loss. During the late French war for 20 years the equipoise was generally disturbed to the prejudice of the consumer of grain in this country.

But, as yet, no adjustment in behalf of the cotton plant is called for; the crop of 1821 having been sold at a good profit, according to our calculations. It is true, that for many years past, the prices of cotton in the United States have been generally higher, and to continue to be higher than here; and though an adjustment upon this point must take place sooner or later, it may be delayed for a considerable time. Whenever America, for instance, pays, as at present, a high premium for bills on England it will obtain for the planters an increase of price, to the amount of that premium over and above what the foreign markets hold out the prospect of.

I forbear to press other considerations; and if I have urged any that are not tenable, I shall abandon them without defence, resting the question solely on the impossibility of making the transfer, for the object intended, from the cotton to the sugar land. Whether there be uncultivated sugar lands to be purchased, or a profitable market for sugar, is equally immaterial to the cotton planter; to him the grapes are sour.

I am respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. MARTIN.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 7th of July, at Buenos Ayres, George Benn, Esq. late of this town.

On the 11th of July, at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Henry Glover, of the firm of Messrs. Glover and McKend, of that city.

On Wednesday, the 25th of Sept. aged 60, Charles Evans, better known by the name of Carolus, the hermit of Tong, in Shropshire, where, in a lonely and romantic cell, on the domain of George Durant, Esq. he, for the space of seven years, by his manner and conversation, becomingly sustained the character he had chosen.

On Thursday, the 26th of Sept. at her lodgings in Great Cross-hall-street, Alice Pillmore, in her 102d year, relict of Mr. Pillmore.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—349—

Ultra-Tory Band.

"NEMO MORTALIUM OMNIBUS HORIS SAPIT."

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I yesterday received a letter from a friend, who tells me that he has ascertained from authentic information, who the real author is of that attack on Mr. Buckingham, which appeared first in the *JOHN BULL*, and was subsequently delivered gratis in the form of a Pamphlet, and as such, industriously distributed amongst the Military Officers at Barrackpore. Each number was accompanied by a Note; whether from the Editor or the Author, I care not; but I heard from four Gentlemen, who lives at Barrackpore, that this said Pamphlet was so circulated, and that a cooly or coolies arrived there from Calcutta, loaded with the said Pamphlets; notwithstanding the impudent assertion of the Tauric Editor, that no such despatch had been sent from the *BULL* Office. The Editor of the *JOHN BULL* would do well to watch over his own treacherous memory before he accuses you of that which he has unhandsonely insinuated more than once.

I gladly embrace this opportunity to apologize to my school-fellow, for having even suspected, and how much more for having accused him of being the author of such a sorry production; which I was led to imagine, he was, from the minutely official details given in that publication. And, as I said in my second letter, the only part of that Pamphlet, which puzzled me, as to who the writer could be, was—the very ungentlemanly language in which its author indulged, in his allusion to Mr. Buckingham's private character. Having, however, gone over that Pamphlet twice, since I wrote, I now venture to assert that be the writer who he may, he can have no pretensions to the character of a Gentleman, but must be one of the few fawning sycophants who are lurking about Calcutta, and who, assuming the character of Fealty, are labouring to deceive the Governor, and are hourly undermining his character and respectability.

Would you believe it, Sir, or can the good people of England believe it, when, please God, I arrive to tell them,—that there exists in Calcutta a small band of men calling themselves English connected with the *JOHN BULL*, who to gratify their selfish passions and to strengthen their own interests are constantly running down the character of the Nobleman who for so many years protected and ruled them, with all that firmness and mildness of character, for which he is famed throughout the world? Will, I say, the good people at home credit the fact, that this Ultra Tory Band goes about Calcutta, extolling the vigor and magnanimity of the present Governor for his conduct as regards the Press, and in the same breath accusing the Noble Lord of being a weak and timid old woman! who, according to the story related by this band of assassins, has by his imbecility in the Council, impaired the English character to such a degree, as to eclipse his brilliant exploits and his statesman-like regulations!

Sir, the very idea, that such a band does exist in Calcutta, cannot fail to carry with it many melancholy associations to the mind of every generous Briton; but that such a Band, as I have endeavoured to describe, does actually exist among you, I have most positive proof;—and yet the men who compose this band, are the very persons who by their hypocritical cant, have almost succeeded in persuading the Government, that there is a tribe of *Radicals* in Calcutta, whose only aim is to upset the British Authority in India. If, however, that Authority can be shaken, or its respectability lessened by any set of Scribblers, it will be effected by this band of Ultra Tories.

I now, Sir, take leave of you, with a tender of my grateful thanks, for having so readily published my different letters, in writing and publishing which, I have been influenced by no other motives, than to point out the bye-roads and secret avenues to certain trains and springs, which have already caused, and are yet ready to spread still wider (should they be allowed to remain uncovered), much angry and dangerous spirit in your City. I

have not time now to reply to "BARNY WOGAN," but on my arrival in England, he shall have my sentiments in plain English.

I remain, Sir, Your obliged Servant,

Diamond Harbor, March 21, 1823.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Conflagration at Soory.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A great Conflagration took place here yesterday at about 2 o'clock, P. M. which has laid waste the best part of the Town of Soory, consisting of the bazar and chiefly the dwellings of the Native Officers of the Judges and Collector's Offices and other private individuals, amounting to about 200 large and small huts and bungalows. A strong westerly breeze was blowing at the time the fire broke out, which indeed proved very hurtful, as all efforts to check the progress of this destructive element failed. At this place and in all other Zillas any beneficial aid cannot be rendered at a conflagration, owing to the want of Engines, which Machine proves so useful in Calcutta in extinguishing fires. I doubt not if what I state here should come under the notice of Government, they will in their known benevolence supply every station with Engines as at Calcutta. I should think four in each Zilla would be sufficient, and prove highly useful, for which act of kindness, the inhabitants cannot but be truly grateful to Government.

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

Soory in Beerbhoom, March 21, 1823.

A. B. C.

Fees in Public Offices.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Allow me to notice through the medium of your columns, a hardship entailed on the Owners of small Vessels, by the absurdity and unequal application of an existing Regulation, as respects the Registry of Shipping.

Every vessel is required to renew her Pass and Register before she leaves the Port; and though she may have taken out a Pass for six months, and return before one-third of that time is expired, she must take out another at the same expence as the first;—this is absurd, because it calls on a man after paying for a License for a certain purpose, and for a fixed time, to take out another License and pay for it, long before the term for which the first was granted is expired; and this law is unequal in its application, because it entails double the expence on a vessel making two voyages in three or four months, to that which another going a voyage that will occupy the whole term for which such Licenses are usually granted, is charged with.

The expence indeed of taking out a Pass, is not great, the charge being only two annas per ton; but this is increased by the demand of a private remuneration to the Assistant, from whom the Pass and Register are received.

As I am given to understand that the demand of such Fees is constantly discouraged, and indeed forbidden by the Government, I think, I shall be rendering a service both to the Government and to the Public by bringing the fact of such demand being made in the case alluded to, to their notice. I have already said that the Government charge for a Pass and Register is two annas per ton on the register tonnage of the vessel, this for a vessel of 100 tons would amount to 20 rupees, but, Sir, the private fee demanded is 32, exceeding by more than one half, the above charge. As I do not believe that such demand is in any manner sanctioned, I trust that it will henceforth be put a stop to.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Calcutta, March 24, 1823.

MERCATOR.

N. B.—I am quite prepared to prove that this demand has been and is regularly made.

Indian Hospitality.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

When you have a spare small corner in your Paper, you would oblige me by inserting the following account of a most sumptuous entertainment given by Buctaur Sing, Bunyah in the City of ***** to a select party of Ladies and Gentlemen, headed by a distinguished member of this society.

The guests were received at the threshold by the hospitable owner of the mansion, and conducted into a superb saloon, MAGNIFICENTLY hung with the most VALUABLE pictures. On entering they were charmed by the enchanting voice of Nunkoo, a little Natch Girl, accompanied by a delightful band of Music; after listening to the dulcet sounds of this young siren for about half an hour, Dinner was announced, and the company were ushered into a LARGE room, where they sat down to an ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT, and were regaled with the CHOICEST WINES, and every DELICACY which the season could produce was there, in the GREATEST ABUNDANCE. The CHAMPAGNE was so sparkling and delicious, that it detained the guests at the Dinner table till a LATE HOUR. At LENGTH the signal was given to rise, and the party again adjourned to the saloon, where they were greeted by a whole choir of harmony in the persons of a most superior set of Natch Girls, who charmed away another hour, when the Burra Sahib and the Ladies (in spite of THE FARNEST SOLICITATIONS of the host, to STAY A LITTLE LONGER) arose to depart, and were followed by the servants of their Entertainer loaded with *** Tell it not in the streets of S****, mention it not in the pages of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

Your obedient Servant,

Humbaggore, March 15, 1823.

NO JOKE.

Advertisement for the Journal.

Wanted for a station in the Upper Provinces, against the ensuing cold season, six or eight Spinsters, (the old stock being expended). They must be good-looking, agreeable, and chatty; and a perfect knowledge of quadrille dancing, ancient and modern, is indispensable; whatever accomplishments they may possess will be duly admired, and no doubt, tend much to their own advantage. It is proposed that the married families take one of the young ladies each to reside with them during good behaviour; but should any two from attachment, or convenience, wish to be together, they can be accommodated in a family, which usually has that number on hand. This is an admirable opportunity of getting settled, the station being abundant in bachelors, aged and juvenile, and of eligible rank, &c. &c. and far-famed for the frequency of its matrimonial occurrences. Few offers ever having been laid before the public affording such flattering prospects, it is hoped, that the candidates will be many, and of the most elegant description; age no object if under 40. The cause of such long notice being given, is, that ladies may have due time to ascertain whether any speculation now pending, will succeed; and that all hopes and fears may be at an end, previous to starting from Calcutta. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Periwig, Tank-square.

N. B.—Three good Fiddlers would meet with great encouragement and patronage, the present orchestra, consisting of a wretched fiddle and tambourine, being miserably inefficient.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, MARCH 25, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 30 0	29 0
Unremittable ditto,	7 0	6 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,	24 0	23 0
Bank Shares,	6100 0	6000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 8	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 4 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

Opium Resale.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

When I was a little boy, my mother used to say, "kissing goes by favour." This was not lost on me; and wishing to put the maxim to the test, I resolved to know, whether I was to be considered as one of the favoured; but smarting under the disappointment, I vowed vengeance, and firmly made up my mind to ascertain whether there was not some other cause. I plodded and nodded until I found it in vain. It was like the invisible girl; "an effect without an apparent cause." I sat poring over at my breakfast table the news of the morning, The JOURNAL, the HURKARU, and the BULL, till at length I grew as tired as though *be-opium'd*. It was a happy thought; and guessing, as Naham says, it might be the real cause, I looked a little more and discovered neatly printed in one corner, "OPIMUM RE-SALE." The last word roused me; and finding there was a little more truth than what I at first was willing to believe, I learned on a little enquiry from the bazar *Gup-mong-ee*, that the whole of the Sale was not in print; but, that on due consideration, it had been curtailed a few lots.

Now my curiosity being sufficiently awakened, do beg of your better acquainted Correspondents to tell us what are the lots that have not been cleared out, and whether accommodation would be granted to all that seek it, I mean to such poor devils as are as of the description of one who signs himself

March 24, 1823.

HARD-UP.

Intrusive Visitors.*To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.*

Sir,

I saw a letter on what I call a very useful subject in your paper of yesterday, and for the information of your Correspondent C. I will point out to him a similar inconvenience under which I labored, and the plans which I have adopted to get rid of that intolerable plague—intrusive company. There are in every large town a great number of individuals, who being out of employment themselves, think the best way in which they can shew their love to their friends is to hinder them from exercising their employments. Calcutta abounds with these in the shape of country officers, indigo planters, and persons without even an ostensible employment. It is my misfortune to be acquainted with a good number of these, and in consequence my house, to which, as ill-luck will have it, my office is attached, was made a complete place of rendezvous from 12 to 2 o'clock, by persons of this description for the purpose of taking "a meridian observation." During these two hours I was utterly unable to do any thing, and as these are the two hours in which my business requires the most attention, it was, I know, extremely inconvenient to me, and I think, highly thoughtless of them. I bore them all this for a long time, with a patience rivalled only by that of holy Job, and was contented with affecting more business than I really had before my visitors,—I then left them sitting alone—afterwards I gave them broader hints—but no! all would not do. At last I told them I had given orders to my durwan to deny me to every one. Each of course thought, that to this rule he was the solitary exception. In fine I gave the durwan orders to deny me, but even this was ineffectual. "Locks, bolts and bars" could not keep them back, so powerful is the force of affection. At length by shutting the outer door, locking the office door, stopping the key hole, and sitting as still as a mouse, least I should be heard at home when I am not to be seen there, I bid defiance to the whole of them, and have now carried on my employment quite easily and comfortably for some days. This is the only plan that can be adopted, and I would advice C. to act in the way I have done, firmly and determinedly, and he must succeed.

Really this is a great bore, and although no one would be so glad as myself to see my friends, and to make them welcome to my house, my table, my purse and my heart, yet I do think that they should remember in the words of the wise man "that there is a time for all things—a time to keep silence, and a time to speak."

I am, Mr. Editor, Yours

Calcutta, Nov. 23, 1823.

LITTLE C

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premium	29 0	29 0
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 p. ct., ditto, ..		5 0	6 0

Wednesday, March 26, 1823.

— 351 —

Selections.

Bombay, March 8, 1823.—Letters from the *TRIUMPH* were received some days ago, dated the 11th of February, off Anjengo.—They mention that she left England on the 25th of September; that Mr. Canning had been Gazetted as successor to the Marquis of Londonderry, and Mr. Wynn was spoken of, as the new Governor General. The *TRIUMPH* has on board Company's despatches and several Post Office Packets.—It appears that after getting within seventy miles of Ceylon on the 29th of January, the ship got becalmed and drifted with the Current from that day until the 11th Feb. when she made the Malabar coast; but having engaged to land some passengers at Colombo, she is obliged to go back to Ceylon for that purpose, and may not reach Bombay for some days to come.—The passengers for Bombay, are Mr. Hyde of the Civil service—Dr. Rankin, of the Bengal Establishment—Lieutenants MacMahon, Smith and Waterford—Messrs. Prescott and Richardson writers—and Mr. Cosley, cadet.—While the *TRIUMPH* lay at Madeira, H. M. Ship *ALLIGATOR* passed on her voyage to Trincomalee.

Bombay Theatre.—We are much gratified to learn that the Bombay Theatre is to be re-opened on **EASTER MONDAY**, with an entertainment which, from the interest of the piece, and the great dramatic talent enlisted for the occasion, is likely to draw an overflowing house. Kozhube's popular Tragedy of "**THE STRANGER**" is one of the pieces already fixed on, and from what we have heard whispered, on Green Room authority, we believe our Dramatic Forces will be found as fully qualified for the Tragic field, as they have hitherto proved themselves to be on the Comic. Shakespeare's Play of Henry the IVth, has also been talked of as already cast, and that the Managers are only waiting the completion of some great scenic preparations, before it is formally announced.

Theatricals on Colaba.—Nothing is now so much the subject of conversation as the success of the private Theatricals on Colaba, which we hear have even surpassed the very sanguine expectations with which they were anticipated. Our reporter was not fortunate enough to gain admission, but busy rumour tells us, they were admirably sustained throughout, and indeed it could not be otherwise when they possess the advantage, which we can hardly hope to see restored to the Bombay Stage (tho' we understand it enjoyed it in former times) of the Female characters being supported by all the grace and charms peculiar to that Sex; instead of the muscular form and black bearded chin, which necessity has too often substituted on our Boards. The first performance at Colaba was the "**HONEYMOON**" and on Thursday last the "**JEALOUS WIFE**," and we are told they were both received with repeated acclamations of applause, from the select circle of Friends invited on the occasion.—Both representations have been followed by entertainments which have kept up the life and spirit of the scene until a late hour on the following morning, when we hear the parties have separated as much pleased with the hospitality and good humour of the amiable Hostesses on these occasions, as they had previously been, by the great talent they had seen displayed on the Boards. It is delightful to see any of our female leaders of the fashion engaged in such rational and pleasing pursuits, but as the pleasure of these representations can only be diffused among a few; we are not sorry (however much we may be disposed to patronise the Colaba stage,) to hear that the dramatic Forces of our Island are about to be restored to the Metropolitan Boards in Bombay. The Hon'ble the Governor and the Commander in Chief were present on the late occasion and we were glad to hear that His Excellency has completely recovered from the accident announced in a former paper.

Fire in Sonapoor.—A Fire broke out in Sonapoor near Mr. Higg's stables on the night of Thursday last, which destroyed about forty buildings of different descriptions, and some of them of considerable value; we are happy to add that no lives were lost, although a great number of poor creatures have been deprived of their all, and are left in a state of houseless poverty.

The Samarang.—The *SAMARANG*, Captain Gover, while coming up the Coast on her voyage from Madras, struck on a sunken rock off Goa on the 16th of February. We have been requested by the Commander to publish the following extract from the Log Book, for general information.

"**Sunday 16th February 1823.**—Moderate breezes at N. W. b. W.; standing to the Northward in soundings 6 fathoms and $\frac{1}{2}$ less 6.—At 7—30 P. M. the Ship struck on a rock; hove all aback and wore round with our head in shore, and hauled our wind to the westward; sounding from 6 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 fathoms, soft mud. When the ship struck, Agoda Point, bore N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; Capo Point E. b. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N."

Annual Public Examination.—On Wednesday the 26th ultimo, was held the Annual Public Examination of the two Central schools of the Education Society; and all who have witnessed these exhibitions know the great interest and gratification they excite, nor did the present fall short in these points of any of the former ones. The children conducted themselves with great decency and regularity, and went through

all their exercises with much readiness and precision. At the conclusion some of the most deserving were presented with medals and books, the boys received theirs from the hands of the Honourable the Governor, and the girls from Mrs. Warden.

After the examination, the Report of the Managing Committee was read, exhibiting a favourable state of the Institution, there being now above 100 boys, and about 50 girls, who are maintained and educated in this most excellent asylum. The inferiority in the number of girls was noticed by the Committee, and some reasons given for the number of candidates of this class being fewer than boys;—it is the wish of the Society to enlarge this part of the establishment, and we sincerely trust their wish will be fully met by a liberal public, who can so well appreciate the benefits to be derived from an Institution which trains up the children of our Countrymen in civil and religious obedience, and so admirably conducts the whole of its proceedings.

After reading the Report, F. Warden, Esq. and Sir Edward West were elected Vice Presidents of the Society.

On Sunday last an excellent Sermon was preached at St. Thomas's Church by the Venerable the Archdeacon for the benefit of the Institution; the collections amounted to Rs. 980.

We understand the *ALMORAH*, Captain Winter, will sail for Liverpool on Monday next. She touches at Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope.

Transmission of Mr. Buckingham.—Few persons who have been in the habit of paying attention to Calcutta Newspaper politics, will be surprised to learn, that Mr. Buckingham the Editor of the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL* has received the commands of the Governor General to quit India before the 15th of April. The intelligence was announced in that Paper on the 14th of February, and the measure itself is stated to have arisen from the appearance of an article in the *JOURNAL* of the 8th of the same month, ridiculing in strong terms, the acceptance by Dr. Bryce, (the head of the Scottish Church at Calcutta) of the office of Secretary or Clerk to the Committee for controlling the expenditure of Stationery; as well as the appointment, by the Supreme Government, of that Gentleman to the office in question. For obvious reasons we avoid any thing in the shape of an opinion respecting Mr. Buckingham's offence, and shall rest satisfied with expressing our conviction, that he will neither suffer in person or purse, by the punishment inflicted upon him.

Judges of the Supreme Court.—We have inserted in a subsequent column, a Paper taken from the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL* of the 12th of last month, on the Judges of the Supreme Court at that Presidency; the object of which is to point out a defect in the constitution of the Court as far as respects the filling up of vacancies, and proposing as a remedy that "A power be lodged somewhere in this country to supply such vacancies, by the elevation to the Bench, at least temporarily, of the practitioners of the Bar." It is not our intention in noticing that article to enter into a consideration of the question how far "a five Years practice in India should be made "a necessary qualification," either for the Judges of the King's Courts in India, or for a Governor General, or a Governor, or Commander in Chief at either of the Presidencies; we will dismiss the question by the simple expression of a negative opinion. However much we may applaud the diffidence of a Judge in his opening a Speech to a Grand Jury in India, his ignorance of the mode in which they were to discharge their duties, in reference to the peculiar circumstances of this country," we consider such modest confessions as *Vox et præterea nihil*—for what difference in point of fact exists between the duties of a Grand Jury in India and in England? If a previous practice in India be necessary, in any quarter, it is in the Bar rather than in the Bench. However it cannot be denied that the Judges and Barristers in the Court at each of the Presidencies have proved themselves fully competent to their respective duties, and have eminently maintained the high reputation of the Judicial character which our country has so universally established—but we have launched deeper into the question than we intended. We proceed to the remedy proposed to be applied to the inconvenience, now experienced in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, by the number of the Judges being reduced to one. In applying a remedy to any evil, it is natural to look to the source and cause of the disease.—Now, the precarious situation in which the Bench in Calcutta has been left, for the first time we believe since its institution; and the reduction in the number of Judges that has so repeatedly taken place in the Supreme Court at Fort St. George, have entirely originated from the casualties that have occurred at Bombay.—The Supreme Court at Calcutta is not likely, as stated by the Journalist, to be "very frequently" left in so precarious a situation, but that at Fort St. George is.—Since the establishment of the Court of Recorder at this Presidency in 1793, four vacancies have occurred, three by deaths, and one by retirement. In the latter instance no inconvenience was experienced, because a Judge arrived from Madras before the departure of the Recorder from Bombay; but in the former, the vacancies remained unsupplied for weeks, and the inhabitants of this populous Island

suffered by the delay in the arrival of a Judge from Madras. The remedy then, to the evils experienced not only in Calcutta, but in Madras and Bombay also, is obvious, and its application would be the most efficacious by the establishment of a Supreme Court at this Presidency. Not only would the evil actually experienced, or apprehended by the reduction in the number of Judges at the other Presidencies be removed, and ready means be available for supplying, without inconvenience, any total annihilation that may occur in the deaths of all the Judges in any one Court; but the greatest benefit would be moreover conferred on the population of this Island, where the means for supplying the demands for justice, or rather for checking a wrong judgment, are not so adequate as they ought to be, however, able or competent any one Judge may be, (and in that respect we have been, and are fortunate) to acquit himself of the great responsibility that attaches to a single individual in the administration of the law with undeviating rectitude. From Bombay, being a commercial Port of so much greater resort and importance than Madras, there is no doubt, for the point, we believe, has been established, that there are greater calls, and more Judicial business at the former, than at the latter Presidency. The formation of a Supreme Court at Bombay then, affords the most eligible and advisable expedient for guarding against the evils apprehended at the other Presidencies; at the same time that it would secure to Bombay an uninterrupted stream of justice which has been so repeatedly exhausted to the serious injury of the community; and infuse into the inhabitants a degree of confidence in the soundness of legal decisions, (which a Bench composed of three Judges must inspire) which cannot be so fully felt in the dictum of a single individual let his qualifications be the most profound that England can supply; and to none could the information of a Supreme Court be more desirable, than to the individual on whom the sole responsibility in the administration of the law, in a populous and litigious community, so seriously devolves.

Madras, March 11, 1823.—The DAVID SCOTT may be expected about the 20th of the month on her way home.

The Troop Ship COLDSTREAM got under weigh early yesterday morning, and put to Sea in the afternoon.

The Staff and remains of H. M. 34th and 53d Regiments of Foot embarked in the morning.

The HASTINGS will proceed on her voyage to Bengal about the 20th.

Supreme Court.—In consequence of the paying off and partial transfer of the unremittable Loan now in operation in the Company's Treasury, a SPECIAL COURT has been appointed to be held on Friday next to afford an immediate opportunity to the Suitors of the Court who are interested in this proceeding to move for an order to the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL directing him to tender such Paper of the Loan in question as is now deposited on the Treasury for safe custody by order of Court, for transfer to the new five per Cent. Loan; and also make such order as may be deemed expedient in respect to similar securities placed in the same situation belonging to the Estates of deceased persons. The notice for convening the Court having come to our knowledge, we have thought it right to promulgate it for the benefit of those concerned.

Madras Lottery.—The sixth days drawing of this Lottery took place on Saturday, when the following Prizes were drawn.

No. 2427, prize of 10,000 Rupees. No. 3225, prize of 500 Rupees. Nos. 953, 3245, 4133, prizes of 300 Rupees each. Nos. 2472, 2051, prizes of 150 Rupees each. Nos. 401, 1573, 3507, 3567, prizes of 100 Rupees each.

The Weather.—The weather during the last two days has been wet and squally, which is rather unusual at this Season. Letters from the interior, inform us, that rain has fallen pretty generally to the Westward. To the Southward and particularly in the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly a heavy fall had been experienced, and the Nabob's Camp was delayed three days by this unlooked for occurrence. The Spasmodic Cholera continued to carry off many persons of the retinue of His Highness.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	4 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange.....	3 8 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date.....	5 0 per cent.
To 2 Months Certain.....	4 0 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 11 1/2 a 21	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	2 a 21
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, ..	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 26 a 28 pr. ct. prem.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 60 to 62 per cent.	

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 8	Marchioness of Ely	British	Brook Kay	Calcutta	Feb. 23
10	Portsea	British	E. Worthington	Bombay	Feb. 9

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 8	Horatio	British	Bridwell	Jaffnapatam
9	Coldstream	British	G. Stephen	London

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.),—MINERVA, outward-bound, remains.

Kedgerie.—SARAH, (Brig), proceeded down,—PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, and DUKE OF BORDEAUX, passed down.

The PERSEVERANCE arrived off Bankshall Ghant on Monday.

Marriage.

On the 16th instant, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend J. BRYCE, A. THOMSON, Esq. to Mrs. ST. LEGER.

Deaths.

On the 24th instant, at the house of her sister Mrs. DA COSTA, at the early age of 35 years, 6 months and 22 days, Mrs. ANNE WALLER, the Lady of Captain JOSEPH CONWAY WALLER, formerly of the Country Service, and sixth Daughter of the late GABRIEL VIGNON, Esq. Possessed of a disposition both cheerful and amiable, she never failed to engage the esteem and affection of all who had the happiness of sharing her acquaintance; and in the several relations of Wife, Sister, Daughter and Friend, she was truly a model worthy of imitation. Her premature decease has created a void in the circle of her immediate connexions, which will long be dwelt upon with the keenest regret—and if any thing can add to their distress, it will arise in the melancholy reflection that she has left behind her an unfortunate Husband and four young and helpless Children. Those who know the former, will say without hesitation, that in the sad deprivation which he has experienced, he has been bereaved of his best and most affectionate friend on earth. To him (as well as to his children) the loss indeed is irreparable.

On the 21st instant, in the 43d year of his age, JOSEPH WELLS, Branch Pilot in the Honorable Company's Service, leaving a Wife and seven Children. After a lingering illness which resisted all human aid, he with calm resignation to the Almighty will, closed a career of 25 years spent in a most faithful discharge of arduous and important duties with exertion and true zeal for the interest of his honorable employers. His heart was open as benevolence itself, to which the sight of want never pleaded in vain; he passed through life in tranquillity; beloved by those who best knew and esteemed him; and long will the blank, his death has occasioned, be felt in that happy society of which he once formed so respectable and revered a member.

At Shelapore, on the 4th instant, after a short illness, Lieutenant B. J. C. MURSON, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot.

On the 27th ultimo, Miss E. C. SHEEN, after a few months illness which she bore with real Christian fortitude; most sincerely regretted by her numerous relations and friends.

At Madras, at her house, in Armenian Street, Black Town, on the 6th instant, after a painful and lingering illness of several months, Mrs. THEGUEL STEPHENS, aged 67 years.

At Caddalore, on the 22d ultimo, after a long and painful illness of 10 months, Mr. M. VINCENT, leaving a widow and seven Children and a large circle of friends to regret his untimely loss.

Erratum.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, in the first page, 1st paragraph, line 6, for "LIVERPOOL COURIER," read "LIVERPOOL MERCURY."

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning.....	2	29
Evening.....	2	53